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# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

WHOLE NO. 3060.

WASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN ENGLAND STONATAL OF AGRICULTURE

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Oficial Organ of the N. B. Agricultural Society

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se paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor until all arrearages are paid. all persons sending contributions to THE same, in full, which will be printed or not, a

the writer may wish. TER PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Six Months Pigs.

If pigs can be raised in six mouths and sold at a heavyweight of about 200 pounds, they pay better than those kept much from day to day. Young six months old form of ammonta. pigs always command fancy prices in the months or a year old.

ounds at least at the end of six months, of holding the pigs several months later does it in the he allowed the run of a pasture field where without a water-tight non-absorbent floor. clover is pretty thick. Turn them loose in the field with the sow. If the field has plenty of good fresh running water in it,

should be fine, fat pigs, weighing from 200 to 240 pounds each, and every pound will represent a good profit. C. W. Jones. New York.

months were March 1 to June 1 in this doing so how much he got for it every horns of others if they have not been de-

lot 50 pounds per ton, or 150 pounds per lot of gypsum or land plaster. The manure was put in July 15 fresh, made as compact as possible, and not stirred until Nov. 15, a possible to a manual pos lot had water added occasionally. The organic matter was not as well decayed where the plaster was used, but the amount of nitrogen in each lot was practically the same. They therefore decide that the 150 NASSAU STREET. NEW YORK CITY proper place to use gypsum is in the stable, TERMS: where the greater waste of nitrogen, as \$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not ammonia escapas.

We do not propose to dispute either one of these statements, but will make one or two of our own, founded not on analysis, PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign but on practical experience. The first is their name, not necessarily for publication, but saguarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter misended for publication should be written on more size paper, withlink, and upon but one side. note size paper, withlink, and upon but one side than if mixed with it. Next, that adding Correspondence from particular farmers, giving water occasionally would prevent decay and the results of their experience, is solicited.

Letters should be signed with the writer's real

The farmer cannot always conveniently saturate his compost heaps, nor would it be well for him to do so, as the decay of the organic matter is what he wants, but he wants to prevent the escape of the ammonia from the heap by the use of some absorbent on the top of the heap, to which the ammoniacal gas will rise as soon as formed. And. again, while dry plaster is well known as an efficient absorbent of ammonia, we have never heard that wet plaster had the same quality, and we would not expect it to absorb much when mixed with a heap of fresh manure that was frequently wet down.

"When manure is kept compact and longer. It is well known to all breeders moist they say there is but little escape of that it is during the first six months that ammonia, which we could have told them the animals gain the fastest, and after that 20 years ago, but there is but little decay or every pound of flesh or fat comes slower organic change of the nitrogen or ammonia-and at a greater outlay of food. Up to the containing material, but as soon as the period of six months a pig should gain so heap begins to get dry, the more compact it rapidly that the change can almost be seen is, the faster the nitrogen escapes in the

By losing sight of these facts they have market, too, for the flesh is sweet and tender reached conclusions that are of little pracand the pork is not all fat. Epicures de. tical benefit to farmers, and we are the more mand this kind of young pork, and they eat surprised because the Ottawa Experiment with a reliab when they would turn up Station has usually looked rather for the their noses at fat pork from pigs eight practical results beneficial to the farmer than to the tests of percentages under such It should be made a point to raise the conditions as are not usual to farmers, or young pigs so they will tip the scales at 200 perhaps obtainable only under the condiand if they do not do this there is some-thing wrong in the feeding of the breed. do in a sealed glass jar, because our readers Pork raised at this rate pays a good profit, do not bottle the contents of their barnwhile that produced by the slower method yards. They want to know how to handle not always reward the owner. When the Station says one thing worth bearing in young pigs are old enough they should be mind: the loss of potash cannot be prevented

### Dairy Notes.

The Toronto Star gives an account of a and ample shade for the animals, they will model dairy located at Dentonia, near that do much better and not suffer drawbacks city, where every precaution is taken that from the heat. The sow should be the owner can contrive to have the milk led freely on milk slops with bran thoroughly clean, wholesome and free from mixed in it, and when the pigs any injurious bacteria. The owner has are old enough let them eat with made a study of bacteriology, and has been own place until fastened there, and then pounds the feeding value of these crops per the mother. Liberal feeding of this mixt-four years in organizing this dairy. At proceed with the milking as rapidly as pos-are should not be turned into wasteful prac-Dentonia the Jerseys and Ayrshires are tise. Give only as much as they will eat up curried and groomed like thoroughbred order. Of course the stables should be or an average of \$18.08 above the cost of clean at a time. Feeding twice a day is horses. The milkers keep themselves clean, well cleaned out while the cows are out of grain fed. The income from pastures reckbetter than heavy feeding once a day. With and dress in clean, white clothes before doors, and well ventilated, while if any oned in same way was \$4.23 per acre, and dress in clean, white clothes below beginning their task. After milking they be raised, and there although pastured cows produced 6618 will be in most of stables, it is well beginning their task. After milking they beginning their task. A Months old a little corn can be fed to them; followed by hot air, which dries them purpose: it helps to cool the air, and like bran and buttermilk slops. The corn that the bran and buttermilk slops. The corn that the bran and the bran and strength, and the libration of class of the slope of fal feeding of clover keeps the system in the milk room, but empty their palls into a after milking is over, especially if it is of decellent condition.

The last quart of the milking, or the filter in an outer room, whence it passes the nature of turnip or cabbage leaves, through the wall into solid white porcelain roots of any kind or even ensilage. Then it milking before it has parted with any of the dairy for several reasons. There is receiving wats. In this milk room the floor is will not taint the milk with its odors, nor the animal heat is the most valuable thing first the need of plenty of milk to raise beating dies, and it is well to substitute for of asphalt, the side walls of tile, and the does it taint the air while inliking. It is the corn, bran and milk slops a diet of bran and erromeal softened with water and sized to the stiffness of a dough. Feed falls over a ccoler—drips over pipe coils

After the feed is gone the cows will be more his to them twice a day and give them as that can make the milk as cool as may be comfortable in warm nights in the yard than much as they will cat up clean at a time.

Then turn them loose in the clover field as bottles having been sterilized on coming bottles having been sterilized on coming closely well ventilated, and a lot of before and leaves and leaves are made as the building is exceptionally well ventilated, and a lot of before and leaves are also better these bottles having been sterilized on coming the barn, unless the building is exceptionally well ventilated, and a lot of before and leaves are also better the barn and a lot of the barn are also better back from the customers, washed in three green grass near the barn is even better Rays that they will. Finally during the changes of water, and again sterilized be-lat month of their lives confine them in fore being filled. The cow stables at Dessloss but perfectly clean quarters and fat- tonia are as clean as a kitchen, and as care- end of the pasture, and after such use for in them off with cornmeal and bran. Give fully ventilated as possible. The cows are such purpose it was plowed, planted and them twice as much of the former as the suberculin tested, and are inspected twice a cultivated a few years and then seeded to latter, and let them eat liberally of the mixtmonth by a veterinary surgeon. The dairymen are also examined regularly as to
ready in the same way. It might not have health by a medical doctor.

Where one creamery pays \$60 per cow for the milk of 16 cows to one patron, \$25 per oow for the milk of 20 cows to another, and \$17 per sow for that of another, there

climate, or even from Feb. 1 to May 1, but would not agree with it at other seasons of the year.—ED |

They also tried mixing three tons of equal parts horse and cow manure, using on one lot 50 pounds, per ton, or 150 pounds part ton.

period of four months. Then they were to support a lot of cows that will not pay again weighed and samples analyzed. Each for the food they get.

We have milked cows in the pasture, in the barnyard and in their stalls in the barn. We like the latter method best in the summer, and of course it is the only place in winter or in stormy weather. We put a little grain, or as much as we thought it profitable to feed while cows were in the course of the profitable to feed while cows were in the course of the cours We have milked cows in the pasture, in profitable to feed while cows were in the less than three-fourths of an acre per cow. 2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 it not annumber and kept moist but little pasture, into each manger before letting the Reckoning butter fat at creamery prices. cows in, and they stand quietly each in her

Experiment station reports a test begun followed.

May 10, 1899, of feeding two lots of ows, one lot having 10 and the other 11 cows on cases dur pasture and solling crops for 144 days. about three pounds a day. Those soiled had 77.145 pounds of alfalfa in 74 days. and skimmilk at 15 cents per hundred



PRICKLY COMFREY.

ready in the same way. It might not have tity until at the end of a week they are saving the manure dropped during the night, but it was not more wasteful than much discomfort. This should be followed Not only this, the usual way of allowing it to be scattered over the yard, to be soaked by rain and dried up by the sun. And one could clean up the driew of the year which had an excellent food for the other. The hogs to the year were dried to the could make the cold milk, or even milk which had an excellent food for the other. The hogs to the cold milk, or even milk which had an excellent food for the other. The hogs to the cold milk, or even milk which had an excellent food for the other. The hogs to the cold milk, or even milk which had an excellent food for the other. The hogs to the cold milk, or even milk which had an excellent food for the other. The hogs to the cold milk, or even milk which had an excellent food for the other. Preserving Barnyard Manure.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at managers of the three different herds.

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The Dominion Experimental Farm at managers of the three difference in the down of the three

labor is not reckoned in above statement.

place, that it would be absorbed into the

I direct my patients to begin with one half pint and gradually increase the quan-

Professor D. W. Oils of the Kansas for the bester if the above instructions are

I have tested this plan in hundreds of cases during the last few years, and I kno that there are thousands of cases whose Each lot was giving about the same amount of milk daily, and each cow had as much grain as she could eat profitably, averaging cases a certain amount of medical treatcases a certain amount of medical treatment is also necessary.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

American Dairywomen.

wives and daughters of farmers in tale 943 and Argentina \$1 805 744 while nearly country hold the fate of dairying in the hollow of their hands.

fluence woman exerts in dairying is not to Africa. appreciated.

No matter how wise a breeder and feeder of mileh stock a man may be, he is not apt to other European countries. To Great to be fully successful in the home mannfacture of milk without the intelligent er

processes of butter making.

I semetimes think that there is an intul-

tion in regard to dairy eleanliness in woman \$2,549,065 to Brezil, \$4,203,623 to Hong

It is so with the faithful, conscientious dairywoman of the land. Let her grasp and put into practice the scientific principles of milk care and milk manufacture, and she about \$2,000,000 worth and South

of dairy progress.

The wives and daughters of farmers all manufactured \$18,068,934.

one profitable step has been taken in the and pumping machinery, over \$4,500,000 of right direction.

halves in their efforts to produce an im typewriting machinery, with nearly \$6,500,proved quality of butter.

co-operate with them in earing for the and sieel exported were valued at \$121,858, product, and see that they are furnished 344. with the best of utensils and appliances for | Sole leather exported was worth \$6,433,this purpose.

view, first, because it will be easier for your | which Great Britain took \$10,266,844. There wife, and second, because it will pay.

GEORGE E. NEWELL.

Hogs on the Dairy Farm.

I have found in my experience that hogs to naturally with dairying, and that it pays to keep them on the dairy farm even if for no other purpose than to dispose of the skim milk profitably. Few dairy farmers can find a market for all their dairy prodpays. We cannot do better in the present to Great Britain. Salted or cured beef market for all the by-products of the of each to Great Britain. Bason \$38,975,-The last quart of the milking, or the am sure there will be a living and something \$30,414,704, of which \$17,428,345 to Great "strippings," taken immediately after more found in dairying. Hogs go with milking before it has parted with any of the animal heat is the most valuable thing known to build up a parson who is thin and emaciated from any disease.

My theory for years has been that the "strippings" was nearly all cream which I have demonstrated to be a fact. I also have demonstrated t believed that when taken immediately after composed of sweet skimmilk that when 141,067 to Germany and \$1878 to other Euro-milking, while it contained all the animal fed with a little grain makes the very best pean countries. Nearly all of these ship heat and before any change had taken fattening ration for hogs. Then the young pigs must be raised on sweet milk and

circulation at once without going through the ordinary process of digestion. This I the greatest care. It is only on the dairy have also found to be true.

weaned gradually from their mother with oleo oil is largely used in it. This perhaps is why we exported only \$3,142,378 worth that one actually finds milk in sufficient of butter and \$4,939,255 of cheese, with quantities to be extravagant with it in feed. \$1,133,296 of milk. ng pige. This extravagence is really economy when we consider on how many dairy in leaf, stems, etc., and \$6,009,646 manubeen the most economical way as regards taking a quart at a time, or as much as they farms the same amount of skimmlik is factured. We also sold \$2,843,223 worth of Not only this, but the hogs require good and manufactures of wood.

experience to try it. Illinois. W. E. EDWARDS.

Exports and Imports.

LIBRARY. RECEIVED

S. Department of Agriculture.

The following facts, gathered from the annual report of the United States Treusury Department, may be of interest to some of our readers, as showing what the United States sells in large amounts, and who were our best customers during the year ending June 30, 1900.

We exported \$16,094,886 worth of agricultural implements, of which Great Britain had \$1,350.443, France \$2,910,575, Ger-many \$2,886.454; other European countries. I think it is not too much to say that the \$2,894 766; British North America \$2,006,-\$1,000,000 went to British Australasia. Great Britain had \$27,935 747 worth of Unless one stops to think seriously of the cattle, \$4 205,376 of horses and \$560,166 of subject, the fact of what a tremendous in-

Of corn we sent \$34,998,518 worth to Great Britain, \$18 776,736 to Germany, \$22,565,700 213 to G rmany, \$17,940,731 to other Eurooperation of his wife.

It is she who keeps the dairy apartment sorupulously clean and generally watches with the collected of the state of the stat with the solicitude of an expert the delicate processes of butter making.

\$6 523,448 to other European countries; processes of butter making. 999 to other West Indies and Barmudathat man does not possess, that fits her naturally for the better dairy work of the amounted to \$262,734,026.

What a large proportion of farmers' wives and daughters need, however, is a better appreciation of modern scientific dairy

We sent copper, not ir cluding ore, to Great Britain worth \$9,922,732. France \$13,-192,863, Germany \$10,984,332 and other We sent copper, not irolnding ore, to Earope \$21,387,972.

principles.

For instance, woman by nature is a tender and sympathetic nurse, but educate her as a trained nurse and she is ten times better.

Science perfects the inherent aptitude.

Of raw cotton Great B:Itain had \$500,200,651 worth, France \$27,729,378, Garmany \$63,476,825. other Europe \$42,165,335 and Japan \$12,712,619. Manufactured cotton, Chica had \$8,783,134, Philippine Islands China had \$8,783,134, Philippine Islands becomes an invaluable factor in the march of dairy progress.

American countries a little more. Our total exports of cotton raw were \$241,832,737 and

over the United States should be encouraged to study the technical side of fine butter making, to enhance the value of their labor and increase their emoluments.

We exported \$982,421 worth of eggs and \$279,973 of feathers along with \$11,684,480 worth of fruit, of which Great Britain had \$4,488,595 and Germany \$2,168,386, \$9,218,144 The task of the average American farmer's worth of steel rails, of which the Hawaiian wife is none too easy, and one of the most Islands took the largest amount, \$2,168,140, prominent signs of draiy improvement and \$5,982,400 worth of steel wire was would be to see the dairyman trying to exported, also nearly \$10,000 worth of build-lighten the burdens of the dairywoman. ers' hardware, over \$4,000,000 in electrical Give her a modern up-to-date dairy house machinery, over \$7,000,000 of metal working or room, in which to perform her tasks, and machinery, over \$3,000,000 worth of pumps Dairymen, ec-operate with your better locomotives and nearly \$3,000,000 worth of 000 worth of scientific instruments and ap-

his purpose.

Do all these things with two objects in Britain; upper leather to \$15,363,854, of were also \$4,274,174 worth of boots and shoes, and other forms of leather to bring the total up to \$27,288,808.

Oil cake and oil meal amounted to \$16 757,519, crude mineral oil to \$7,364,162 and refined mineral oil to \$67,740,106. Great Britain was largest receiver in these, with Germany next, and other European countries using considerable. China had \$3,335,-050 in refined oil and Japan \$5,410,038. There was \$16,344 445 of vagetable oils.

conditions of dairying than to find some \$2,893,902 and tallow \$4,398,204, nearly half Brisain; fresh and sals pork \$10,169,390, high-priced butter to England, and from the amount they ship per cow, we think this

Ot tobacco we exported \$29,422,299 worth vegetables and \$50,594,819 of wood, lumber

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Diagna, Canada, tried keeping for a year by lots of fresh mixed shores and cow make the obtain a closed sheep than the obtain an open blu with water-tight form. They had four inous in each the same xind of have the same xind of ha

The Ginseng Crop and Trade. for the ginseng root have encouraged many to try to grow it in this country, although it is found growing wild through much of the eastern States, excepting on the southern Atlant'e coast, and extending to the Mississippi river. It has also been found in Cana's in small amounts. This wild grop was nearly the whole scurce of supply, or perhaps the whole, until the war from 1861 and 1865 stopped its being so much dug

in the mountainous section of the border States where most of it grew.

After the close of the war it was found to have made such a growth that the supply was largel, increased for a time, and for the past few years the price has been increasing, which has led to the planting of there being the largest at Apulia Station, N. Y., and the second largest at Somerset. to \$7 50 a pound, which prevailed a year age, was tempting one.

The ma ket for it has been principally in valueless and scarcely of more effect than the human body Chinese have been known so pay as h'gh as \$300 an ounce.

The New York Sun says, " For more than with last year. a hundred years we have been shipping and a good many never heard of. Since | week and from Monsreal 6977 packages. 1820 we have never shipped less than 46 000 179 000 pounds; shipped in 1897. Shipments 32 488 tubs. for 1898 amounted to about 175,000 pounds, valued at \$500,000, and for 1899, 125,000 pounds, worth say \$600,000, showing a continual decrease in quantity and increase in

40 to 50 cents a pound, while dried roots are assorted, and vary from \$1.75 to \$3.50.

For artificial cultivation select a cool, alto desirable if rich and molet. In any supply at 50 cents a box. sods, etc. will help bring soils to proper

Growing from seed is difficult to a beginner, as it may require 18 months for the dry seed to germinate, and if put in the ground there is danger of loss by field mice and squirrels. With such seed it is better to put them in a strong tight bo v, placing in 594,081, and imports at \$267,611. Excess of and leaf mould, then scatter a thin layer of seed and cover with an inch of sand or loam. Fill the box in this way, leaving room for several inches of loam above the last layer of seeds. Cover the box with fine wire netting, and put in a moist cellar, or plunge it in the ground, the top level with the surface of surrounding soil. In about a year the seeds will be fit to sow in beds-

If seed can be obtained before they get dry they may be planted in the open ground and will be likely to germinate the next spring. They are sown in the fall, in beds four to six feet wide, on which seeds are sown, covering with about an inch of fine This, then, should be opvered with brush is placed. Remove this covering in the spring and give lath shade covers. The nailed to posts on which the lath shades rest during summer. After a season's growth the young plants are set in similar beds at spaces five inches apart in rows six inches apart, thus giving 30 plants to each foot in length of a bed six feet wide. A spacing board, three feet nine inches or five feet nine inches long and one foot wide, is convenient for the transplanting; it sets between the boards at the side of the bed. Notches five inches apart show where to set the plants. With a spade dig a trench at the side of the board, and put the roots in straight, with grown at least an inch below the surface. Draw the dirt over them, firm it with the foot, then move the board six inches for next row.

The lath shade is used during the summer, being placed high enough to allow standing under it, and the leaves or other mulching put on at the approach of winter. In pring scatter more fine loam over the mulching, keep all weeds out, and stir between the rows with small hoe or weeder. taking care not to hit the roots.

In from four to six years the roots should be large enough to dig, weighing three to five onness or more each. Wash and dry earefully. Remove fibrous roots and put in paper tacks of one to two pounds each, pack these in boxes of 10 to 25 pounds each. The best markets are New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

As roots are valuable when well grown, it may be necessary to protect against thieves in some places. A man could dig and carry away many pounds in a night, and three pounds of green roots will make about one of dry. There are about 8000 seeds in a pound, and it usually sells at about \$1 50 an ounce. Some of those who have seedling plants sell for about \$3 per hundred.

Although just now the demand is limited it is to be hoped that China will be at peace and ready for trade with us again before one could harvest a crop from seed sown now. If so, they will look to this country for ginseng root again, for although the Corean is called a higher grade, the supply is limited,

while the Japanese is thought much inferior, and not worth more than 25 cents a pourd in China. while Chinese may bring \$12 ard Corean \$18. Last year some New For a few years past the high prices York wild gineeng root was reported as sold which the Chinese have been willing to pay as high as \$7.50 a pound. As the most of their supply comes from this country they probab y will have it after the war is over if they are obliged to smuggle it into the e uniry.

Butter Market.

The light receipts of strictly fine creamery have caused another advance on best grader, although receipts are generally large, and there is an unusually large amount in cold storage. There are not many tubs Northern extra sold at less than 22 cents, while Western spruce tubs bring 21 to 22 cents and ash tubs 211 to 214. Boxes and prints at 21 to 23 cents seiling only fairly well for prices went to unusually low figures, but Northern, and a half cent lower for Western, while extra dairy is in demand at 21 cents and common to good at 17 to 19 cents. it, until there are said now to be more than Good firsts in tabs bring 20 to 21 cents 100 ginteng farms in the United States, for Northern and 19 to 20 cents for Western, with Eastern at 18 to 21 and seconds at 17 to 18 cents. Vermont extra-Ky. There are said to be six in New York, in small supply at 19 cents, with New York as many in Pennsylvania, a dozan in Ken- at 184 cents, firsts 17 to 18 cents and seconds sucky, and others in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia for imitation and ladies at 15 to 162 cente, and Tennessee, Although it was known to and renovated sells at 16 to 18 cents. Much be difficult to grow under artificial cultiva- Western butter is a little off in flavor, tion, and it required from six to eight years but prime is about as if m as Northern. Jobabove 23 cents.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the China, with small amounts among the week were 26,678 tubs and 16,804 boxes, a Chinese in this country. While they at total weight of 1,358,936 pounds, but attr bate almost miraculous powers to it in included in this amount are 3:30 tubs from its effects as a tonic and a specific for all the West in transit for England, and with diseases of mind and body, physicians in this left out the net receipts are 1,140,288 this country and Europe say it is practically pounds. For the previous week the receipts and trials made of it in the more Northern licorice. Yet for a root forked to resemble for the corresponding week last year. This ments with German clover are of interest,

ginseng to the Chinese, and the Celestials | week were 304 172 pounds (including the re- always import large quantities. If they in that time have consumed in the neighbor ceipts in transit), against 88,663 pounds cor. object to the American clover seed as prohood of \$25,000,000 worth of a root that responding week last year. From New ducing a stalky, hairy plant not adapted to the majority of Americans never saw York the exports were 3634 tubs for the their wants, it is important to see if we can-

pounds yearly, and shipments have reached Storage Company for the week is as fol. farm product. as high as 753,000 pounds annually. These lows: Taken in, 6274 tubs; out, 4109 tubs; large sbipments. however, occurred in stock 174 738 tubs, against 154,210 tubs same who are sowing crimson clover know just are scarce at 4 to 42 cents, pollock 13 to 2 the earlier history of the trade and before time last year. The E stern Company re- what kind of seed they are planting or how cents, small hake the same and large or the supply began to diminish. Values have ports a stock of 24,646 tubs, sgainst 12,686 liable they are to have poor seed sold them changed accordingly, also, and the 753,717 tubs last year, and with these added the Crimson dover seed which has been kep pounds shipped in 1822 represents a value total stock is 199,384 tubs, against 166,896 over for a year is very little good. It will of \$3.3,943, as sgainst a value of \$840,000 for tubs a year ago, an increase for this year of hardly germinate at all. The Agricultural

Vegetables in Boston Market.

With a brisk trade in vegetables, prices are well kept up. Beets are min as foot tur-a box and carrots 75 cents, with flat tur-a box and carrots 75 cents, with flat tur-"Many of these samples," said Mr. A. J. The present disturbances in China have hips at 50 cents a box and yellow \$1.50 a so checked importation there that the barrel. Onlone quiet at 75 to 80 cents a bushel demand for it here by shippers has almost for native and \$2 a barrel for Western. ceased, though some may be buying at low Leek 50 cents a dozen and chives \$1.50 will not germinate fifteen. It is easy to tell fords. In the theil Bine Points \$2 a bushel the Chinese war shall be over. One ex with pickles at \$2 to \$2.50, and peppers at possible of the curing, by its dark brown color. Good posses the decline at over 25 per cent, or says that such as brought \$4 a pound one continued. "for each farmer to test a such as brought \$4 a pound one continued." for each farmer to test a such as brought \$4 a pound one continued. "for each farmer to test a such as brought \$4 a pound one continued. "for each farmer to test a such as brought \$4 a pound one continued. "for each farmer to test a continued of the curing sugrestate so de capable of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and stantords \$1.75 or \$5 a barrel. Lob-of harmonic structure and rates in the hope of a demand for it when Radishes 50 cents a box, encumbers \$1 25 old seed, or seed which has been spoiled in and Stamfords \$1 75 or \$5 a barrel. Lobplace the decline at over 25 per cent, or says that such as brought \$4 a pound one year ago should now bring \$3. The spring hundred, with good cauliflowers at 20 he continued, "for each farmer to test a pinch of his clover seed on a damp cloth, dng root does not bring as much as that dng cents each. Lettuce 40 to 50 cents a in the fall, being less sappy, and the cultibox and spinach scarce at 75 cents. poor economy to pay fifty cents less on a vated is thought worth more than the wild Parsley is plenty at 20 cents a bushel of seed, and have only fifty per cent. root. These prices are for roots well dried, box and celery coming freely at \$1 a of the bushel germinate." and the green root may bring to the digger dezen. String beans \$1.25 to \$1 50 for fine green and 75 cents for wax; shell beans in fair demand at \$1 a bex and Lima at \$2 A few green peas at \$2 50 a bushel. Squashmoist soil, nearly level, and where there is steady \$1 25 a barrel for marrow and \$1.25 natural loam loose and rich. Sandy soil is a crate for summer. Green corn in good

alto desirable it rien and mont. In any case there must be good drainage. Well-rotted stable manure, leaf mould, rotted Bristol Ferry in demand at \$2 to \$2.25 and \$2.25 for fair to good. Yams dull at \$1 to rotted stable manure, leaf mould, rotted Bristol Ferry in demand at \$2 to \$2.25 and \$1.75. Beets dull at \$1 per hundred and barrel. Jersey and native averaged about \$2. Southern yellow sweet firm at \$3 to \$3.25 for choice

Boston Exports and Imports. The total exports from Boston for the week ending Aug. 17 were valued at \$3,last year, exports were \$1,192,796, and imports were \$1,192,796. Since Jan. 1 the exports have been \$69,634,234 and imports \$49,008,229 Excess of exports, \$20,626,005. For corresponding time last year, exports were \$81,217,940 and imports \$39,557,1(6 Excess of exports, \$41,680,834. Of the exports for the week \$2,310,863 went to England, \$2329 to Scotland, \$6288 to Ireland, \$43. 574 to Neva Scotia and Provinces and \$21,945 to other British possessions, \$67,399 to Sweden and Norway, \$46,589 to Russia, \$33,958 to Germany, \$37,855 to Belgium and \$15,675 to Netherlands. The principal articles of export were provisions \$1,603,-468, breadstuffs \$487,158, live animals \$247, leaves and straw or other mulch, on which 012, cotton, raw, \$78,780, cotton manufactured \$7700, leather, sanned, \$137,812, iro and manufactures of \$35,450, wood and beds should be surrounded with boards, manufactures of \$37,697, machinery \$43,030, paper \$12,315, tallow \$18,690, spirits \$10,-

> Cicver Seed. Last year over \$1,200,000 worth of red

clover seed was exported from the United States, principally to Europe, the year before over \$1,800,000. In previous years still larger exportations have been made But now Europeans, and especially the German scientists, are making great outery against the American seed and against the plant resulting from American seed. This call attention to the great difference be tween the American red oldver and the European plant. An experimental plot of the Department of Agriculture shows the two plants (both Trifolium pratense) to be as widely dissimilar as two different species. The German red clover has almost hairless stems, while those of the American variety are covered with hairs, and the leaf growth of the German clover is much closer and heavier than our clover, which runs much more to stem. The German variety, bow ever, does not stand hot weather.

"The clover belt of Egrope," said Mr. A. J. Pieters, who is making a study of the stance in which the period of gestation in a somewhat to Minnesota, Wisconsin and

"Seeing is Believing."

When you see people cured by a remedy, you must believe in its power. Look around you. Friends, relatives, neighbors all say that Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, cleansed the blood of their dear ones and they rise en masse to sing its praises. There's nothing like it in the world to purify the blood.





JERSEY BULL LORD KNICKERBOCKER No 36048 Owned by F. C. Sayles, Pawtucket, R I

although it was in moist soil, whereas the American clover beside it stood green and vigorous. I think, however, German clover may be a very valuable forage plant in our cooler sections, as its leaf growth is very thick and compact."

Some pure German seed will be procure were 1,178,296 pounds and 1,052,776 pounds and Northwestern States. Taese experishows a falling off as compared with the too, from another standpoint than that of week previous, but an increase compared forage. Germany, and central Europe generally, cannot raise nearly, enough clover The exports of butter from Boston for the seed to supply the home demand, and must not raise Garman clover seed to perfection, The statement of the Quincy Market Cold and so keep up our large exportation of this

It; is safe to say that few of the farmers Department is receiving samples of seed American seedsmen, and in almost[every instance the fresh seed is more or less adulare well kept up. Beets are firm at 50 cents terated with the seed of the previous year's

Pieters, in charge of the Pare Sad Bureau, " will not germinate fifty per cent; some

New York Markets.

Potatoes are in small supply, and choice stock selis readily at \$1.50 to \$1.87 a barrel. but some Jerseys are poor and go lower or about \$1.25. Southern sweets are firm as \$2 50 to \$2.75 for choice yellow and \$1.25 to carrots 75 cents to \$1. Green corn in demand at 50 to 75 cents a hundred for Hackersack and 25 to 50 cents a box and pickles

Cucumbers 25 to 50 cents a box and pickles

The seed retails for 15 to 20 cents a pound first just a duty becomes a pleasure and a joy.

Self denial becomes glorified into self forgetful-Cucumbers 25 to 50 cents a box and pickles steady at state it as a ray crop, when cut in season.

So to \$2 50. Caulifi wer \$2 to \$3 a barrel. Celery plentiful. Extra fancy 40 to to put them in a strong tight bow, placing in about three inches of moist sand or loam exports, \$2,226,7611. Excess of 60 cents a dozen, small to medium exports, \$2,226,7612. For corresponding weak last year, exports were \$1,192,796, and im. 75 cents a barrel. Eastern lettuce higher. \$1 to \$3 a case. Onlone steady at \$1 75 to \$2 50 a barrel for while, \$1 25 to \$1.75 for yellow. Jersey peppers 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Green peas scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 bushel. String beans plenty and poor at 25 to 75 cents a bushel. Lima beans in good demand at 75 cents to 81 a bag for pota:o and 40 to 60 cents for flat. Squash dull at 50 to 75 cents a barrel for summer and 75 cents to \$1 for marrow. Turnips 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Tomatoes in large supply at

10 to 25 cents a bushel. Apples are abundant but inferior, and while choice fruit goes at \$2 to \$2 50, there are lots of them sold for \$1 or a little more. Good Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite pears from of all grades, from 50 cents up to \$1 75 a carmostly poor, Dalaware 50 cents to \$1 a carrather poor at 2 to 6 cents for blackberries, 3 to 7 cents for huckleberries and 2 to 3 cents for currents. Maskmelons in light supply. \$1 50, with ordinary lots at 45 to 75 cents. average lots, with some fancy large at \$14 orchards.

Period of Equine Gestation.

The period of gestation with mares is somewhat uncertain. It d ffers considerably with different individuals, and even with the same mare in different years. Eleven months is the time generally given, but the majority of mares will overrun this time. In our experience we have known a mare somewhat advanced in years to produce a strong, active colt foal in 104 months from the time of conception. This was her first foal. We also remember another inroung mare was one year and five days, and ollowing upon this subject:

mare is popularly placed at 11 months, but a careful comparison of statistics gathered from the books of several horse breeders ing in their methods places the average riod about 340 days. It is a popular be-341 days and for females 338, the longest and female sides. We do not like to enless telegraph. The result—so far as one may
being 371 and the shortest 317 days. Mr.

sections of the United States much cooler M. A. Brown from 30 foals one year found described to a great extent, but only when it than that of Mason and Dixon's line, and the average to be slightly greater for seems to be necessary to prevent swarming our plots clearly showed during the recent males than females, while in the follow-hot spell in Washington that German clover ing year from 32 foals the females were to grow roots from the seed, the price of 87 bers want from one to two cents more than is not adapted to this part of the United carried longer than the males. He also reabove rater, but buyers do not want to go States. Its leaves became brown and dry. | ports a well-authenticated case where a two-year-old half-blood Percheron filly was bred to an imported Percherou stallion, and produced a strong, healthy male foal at just 300 days. A case was reported from Chatham, O., where a mare which was bred May 7 did not drop her foal until May 17 the following year, the period in this case being one year and ten days.

It has been stated that several years ago a mare in Jessamine County, Ky., did not drop her foal until 13 months and 28 days had expired from the time she was mated. We believe, however, from our own observations that in the majority of cases the period will not vary more than three days angers reveal themselves to you.—B. Browning. from 340.

Boston Fish Market.

The fresh fish market is lightly supplied. with prices a little higher. Market cod is selling at 21 to 3 cents, large at 31 to 4 cent and steak at 51 to 6 cents. Shore haddcok cents, small hake the same and large or medium at 2 to 21 cents. Cask 2 to 21 cents; weak fish steady at 5 to 6 cents, while scup and butter are still scarce at 7 to 8 cents. Bluefish are not so plenty at 10 to 11 cents law. By this we conquer, by this it is that the those persons who are present without any for large and 8 to 9 cents for small. Halibut spirit gradually obtains ascendency over the conscious deception or intentional fraud. So which came originally from the various is also scarce at 19 to 20 cents for white and 13 to 14 cents for gray. Eastern salmon is steady at 24 to 25 cents, with sworddeb large. O/sters are still quiet in small de-mand at \$1 for Norfolk standards, \$1.25 for lt is spiritual experience, that shall decide the Providence Rivers and fresh-opened Stam

Bees and Honey.

We have never grown the sweet clover for furnishing bees with a honey plant, but know it is much praised by some for that network of voluntary influence for good. Through purpose, and we have had it in the flower words, bearing and gesture he sends out his garden, where it was very fragrant, and much visited by bees. This applies to both the white and the yellow, and we think the latter is a few weeks earlier than the other L ke all the clover family it is an excellent food for cattle and milch cows, if out at the Dwight Hillis. right season, though some do not take to i readily, but if left for the bees to work on it long as the bees will work on it its value would get the most out of life must contribute of for hey is but little. Like other clovers at should be sown very early in the spring. and in about the same amount to the acre. will grow on land where alfalfa will not.

In a Canadian paper we find an article in which the writer relates his experience with a colony of bees which had become very angry while he was removing a frame would not choose the circumstances. To be able of honey in which was a small amount of to do something is a privilege of which I am prood. The bees were determined to stick altogether unworthy .- Mary Lyon. to that brood, and when he tried to brush them off they attacked him with much fury. inflicting stings in many places. At last he put about a pound of comb honey near the entrance of the hive. In five minutes every Vincent. bee was making haste to secure that hone; and take it to the hive. Not a bee was left to attack him. He has since tried it with meet them bravely. Be at your best always, though the occasion be one of the very least. equally good results.

At the Oregon Experiment Station they forced a number of peach trees into bloom \$2,50 to \$3 a barrel for choice, but fair to under glass last November, and introduced good \$1 25 to \$2-25. Peaches in fair supply a colony of bees into the house, first protecting one tree so that the bees could not rier. Plums 15 to 25 cents a backet as to get to it. From that tree all the fruit variety. Grapes irregular in quality, but dropped when the stones began to form From the others not a fruit dropped, and rier and others 25 to 75 cents. Berries the fruit was so abandant that it was necessary to thin it out severely. This shows very clearly how much every orchardist i indebted to the beekeeper for the success of Some Colorado Rocky Fords bring \$1.75 to h's fruit erop. as without the bees there \$2 a crate and some other choice \$1.25 to would not be insects enough to police ze the blossoms. It should suggest to them also Watermelons at \$5 to \$12 per hundred fir the wisdom of having a few colonies in their

After the bees have swarmed the first time there will be from one to a dezen queen cells left in the hive. If queens are not wanted for sale or for other hives, cu out all of these queen cells but one or two and if there are any colonies swarm that are not productive ones cut all out, and irtroduce a cell from one of the best, and even destroy old queens in such colonie and allow them to raise a green from better stoer. Such unprofitable colonies should be prevented from swarming by taking from each one or two frames of honey and brood comb, and putting in a queen eal from a good colony, place shees in a new hive as the nucleus of a new colony. Take the foal was a filly. There are cases on with these frames the bees adhering to record where the date of foaling was more them, and although many of the old bees than 13 months from the time of mating the may return to the old hive enough mare. In the work entitled "Horse will remain to care for the brood as Breeding," by the late J. H. Sanders, is the comes out, and after the new queen hatched out there will soon be a new and "The average period of gestation in the thrifty colony there. Then destroy the old queen in the colony from which these frames were taken, and give them one of the best green cells and frames of empty comb whom I know to be accurate and painstak- or foundation, and they will be a good colony, while the nucleus will make a better colony than would have been ob lief that male foals are carried longer than tained from a swarm. While this is one females, but statistics do not bear out this way of breeding from the best, also see conclusion. The observations of Dr. W. H. that no drones are raised excepting in the Winter of Princeton, Ill., covering 72 cases, best colonies, and thus all colonies will be make the average period for males about bred from the best stock upon both male

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

....It is good to love the unknown.-Lamb. ... Life has no path so short as to renown! Bulwer Lytton.
... Our country is the world; our countrymen

are mankind, -Garrison. ... Next to the originator of a good sentence is

the first q 1 tor of 1" .-- Emerson. .. Man is the spirit he worked in; not what he

did, but what he became. - Oarlyle. enough for courte y .- Emerson.

... That to live by one man's will became be cause of all men's misery. - Ecclesiastical Policy ....'Tis only when they spring to Heaven that

him; but he that forgets his daviour is unmerci-ful to himself.—Bunyan. ... The greatness of those things which follow

nothing .- William Law. and ino firence, and ignorance is the mother of Uncritical acceptance has given way to intelli-

them both .- 9. Earl Taylor. .... Honesty is not a divisible quality. You are etbies have greatly advanced by means of diseither honest or you are not; you cannot be coveries which were a surprise to the discov-

firsh, by this we aspire to be children of God .- much any serious student of modern science and

and glitter under a clear say; that it is not defeat and wretchedness which come out of the atorms of adversity, but strength and calmness.—Anne

energies. Oltentimes a single speech has effected great reforms. Oft one man's act has deflected the stream of the centurier. Full oft a single from the route running toward the frezen North to a track leading into the tropic South .- Newel

.. Nothing is truer in the experience of life than that selfishness overreaches itself. He that his thought, sympathy, time and substance for the good of others.-Lucien O. Warner. .... Begin by denying yourself, and by and by

but the hand of our Heavenly Father, full of mercy and loving kindness, in all that befalls us We should believe it to be best for us because i

more precious. I would not choose the spot;

the power of truth, forward in the power of freedship, forward in the power of freedom, in the power of hope, in the power of God -H

Dignify the smallest summons by the greatness of your response. I f ....All treasures of wisdom and knowledge are hidden in Him. It must grieve Him to see us filling our minds with passing things, worthless

All fear and love, hope and awe, sense of sin and of helplessness, and longing to be other than we are, -all should have one issue: to draw us more closely, yet more reverently, to Him it whom alone awe and fear can be bushed, help lessness be stayed, sin be plotted out, infirmities bealed,—He the one source and aim of all holds

.... There is a time in every man's education when to arrives at the conviction that envy is

> The World Beautiful. BY LILIAN WHITING.

My position, therefore, is that the ph

Notwithstanding my age and my exemption from the control ries of the day, I feel it my duty to bear testimony to the great fact of Spiritualism. No one should keep slient.—Fighte.

Of what practical use is the communion between the intelligent and increasing interest in the question of communication between those in the Seen and in the Unseen, not less than the eminence of the body of men and women asso-clated under the name of the "Society for Psychical Research," have redeemed the subject alike from flippant discussion or ignorant prjudice. There is a vast and a constantly accumulating mass of evidence of conscious and intelligent communication which can no more be denied than can be the possibilities of the wire-

.... He that forgets his friend is ungrateful to

nonest in one thing if you are to be dishonest in erers themselves. The physical henomena ( otherr...-Theodore Roosevelt.

....D m:u ty, struggle, progress...this is the seance room, even to slate writing and to materialization, may be produced entirely by

J. Walker.

.... Not all the proofs of immortality will make psychology must inevitably accept. It is not relixed the proofs of immortality will make is steady at 24 to 25 cents, with sworddeh a man believe one whit more than he naturally it on between the Seen and the Unseer. It is in no way inimical to the simple faith of the 10 cents for medium and 19 to 20 cents make a man believe one whit less. After all that

.... Each man stands at the centre of a great word has been like a switch that turns a train

you forget yourself. The kindness which was at

is his will.—George W. Bethune.
....The privilege of laboring is to me more and

then, forward in the power of faith, forward

....God's will comes to thee and me in daily

things, dying after the fashion of the world. while Christ is crowded away into some bare and paitry place in our liver .- Robert F. Speer.

ness and hope and love .- Dr. Pusey.

ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his position; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toll bestowed on that plot of round which is given to him to till.—Km irso t.
....It is not so hard to see the infinite father, though some men make it hard by words; but there is one way you can always see him. It is by loving well enough to forgive wrong .- Stop.

After all, what an entrancing thing death is!... Heary Drummond.

my position, suresione, is that the passioned of spiritualism in their entirety (o not require urther confirmation. They are proved quite as well as any facts are proved in other sciences, and it is not denial or quibbling that can disprove any of them, but only fresh facts a decreate deductions from these facts.—Alfred Russel Wallace, D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S.

of scientific men, associated in this cosiety, have been largely individual and to some extent incidental among other work of an absorbing nature earled on at the same time. Nor are these conditions without their signal advantages If there is sometimes gain in the exclusive devo-tion to an idea, there is also a gain in being constantly able to test the validity of that idea by its relation to works and days; to give it no undue prominence, as the zeal of monomania. but to let it take its chances in the scale of a wide and varied range of significances. So the fact that most of the investigators of the phenomena that Hume brought so prominently before Europe, and that a Lost of latter day psychics have kept alive, are men who are in the midst of important pursuits, -- sollege professors, scientists, scholars, authors, meeting constant demands of the activities of progress. s a rather fortunate fact in this phase of study if, like Saul, they have not found a kingdom when they went forth on a lesser errand, they have found new phases of human life. Their indirect and unforescen results are of transceniant importance, and establish the truth that the spiritual self of man has powers, here and now, of a nature that had never before been assectated with human life on the physical plan The most important of these discoveries is that f multiple personality, due primarily to Mr Myers. The number and variety of experiments in this line made on both continents contribute untold value to ethics and to psychology. Hypnotism and autc-suggestion, to closely allied with it; thought transference, or telepathy; the exteriorization of sensibility; the strange animic force so ably discussed by Dr. Paul Gibler, these and other discoveries offer demonstrab e proof of the existence of an inner self, whose . Life is not so short but there is always faculties far exceed those manifested through the physical organism, and whose powers cor-respond largely to a different environment from that of the physical world. Much that was formerly believed to be the manifestations of spirits" (as if a man only became a spirit after death!) at seances is now fully recognized. in the open light of science, to be the result of the psychic faculties or powers of persons in this life. Of course this includes both the death makes all that goes before it sink into phenomena sincerely bedieved to have their nothing.—William Law. ....The greatest foes of missions are prejudice involuntarily produced them were not known gent discrimination. Psychology, medicine and matter. And what is true of immortality is cluster. And what is true of immortality is calls "the intellectual virtues," these discor-.There is nothing so great as to be capable eries rank with that of the circulation of th lessen the religious faith and feeling.

experimental stage—of the scientific investiga-tion brought to bear on the phenomena which the

tion brought to bear on the phenomena which the world knew as Spiritualism have tended to establish the persistence of personal identity beyond death, the possibility of conscious communication between those in the ethereal and those in the physical world, but this is a second to the discovery of an entirely new class of the faculties and sodowments of man, which had never before been ifficially recognized and that

never before been a finially recognized and tabu-late. The investigations of the eminent body

It is this life of spirituality, in its close relations with the Uaseen, that Canon Wilberforce constantly teaches in his great sermons at West-minster Abbey. Kant, that finest and most subtle of seers, predicted that a time was at experienced " a communion actual and indissoluble" between spirits clothed in flesh and spirits clothed in fairer forms. We stand on the very threshold of the general realization of this truth.

-- In Great Britain fifty-four per cent. of the population is in cities; Australia, forty-one per cent.: Holland, thirty-eight per cent., Germany, thirty per cent.; United States, twenty-nine per cent ; Canada, 28.7 per cent.; Belgium, twentyseven per cent.; Prance, twenty-four per cent.; Italy, seventeen per cent.; Russia, ten per cent.

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Mospital Oat," are all interesting tales. The volume, saids from being an excellent treatise on the cat, forms a delightful gift book. Edited by Mr. James of the Walnut Ridge Farms Company. "No author could be more justified in speaking on his selected topic, as one having authority, than is Mr. James in appearing as an expositor of the Angora, for thousands of beautiful specimes of these lovely creatures owe net only their existence but their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge but their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledg of this well-known breeder. The book contains much useful information as to the dist and general core, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to any ow er of one of the valuable and beautiful ani-

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There is or not been soffi They have at will not lay as ing her first a ns know to be are exception hens that we i They can be untried nullet or after they e usually lay a is a much g them from at subject to. disease attack which takes be It is very well being too high but one who h heside the car gnard against have stopped ! ers, but the A will often use we find hens d nest, or egg bo they are two y to have young A great ma pure bred por could obtain fo

Practi

sell at high pri or less fancy p ing stock. Fr high anticipati knowledge of lected breed an birds were we them, and the coause they h shickens so as and partly bed bird intended f and careful gr horse, and it is once discourage age and perse tinue to try unt because he ball proper feeding better market p scrubs, he is se

do that every t sion and an und that, it does not or the careful breeding show who began in able to raise g began with high entitled to, been there are alway promising your prices, but that The poultry ! eggs and mark a buildings and v a fair start it decide to put no ness than the

that is the bes which have mo the breed of fow bilities of the make 25 hens pa extending his p his experience find that he can such success in the same care of small flock, and to crowd them m or save travel thus the chances When well est

may find it to h prices each year same breed, but with his flock, by what he is gett than an exception flock, while sick should be kept a tine before being flock. And whe some distinct ob be to give more maturity, better or merely more v the way may of I

a poultry house e farm. Not or to handle, but the well seasoned b comes. We know damp house just a on. It seems to b it dry before the warm it up. We hen or a hog so. If building, plan all the other desir or not. Have it as into it in the winte the roof or off Have no place wh near the roosts, an for the number of Without these pol

need be expected

O.her things may

This is a very g

but these are esser Poultr The poultry ma with fair supplies mand. Well fatte There are some cents, with fair t Fowl for 10 to 13 of at 18 to 20 cents. plenty at 10 to 122 scarce at 25 to 30 at \$1 to \$1.25 a \$1.75 to \$2. V 9 to 12 cents 101 cents. Turkey at 5 to 8 cents. F cents, fowls 95 to 1 cents, ducks 10 to

cents. L've poul

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ILROAD. rvice-TRAINS

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ith latest imains between all Canadian ormation call

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A CAT. ly Illustrated,

Them Them.

t, the volume is Chapters on all ow to Train, Care : Food, Breeding maportation, The seases, The Cordides interesting and sleep; in fact, irty-five half-tone t Tom," "A Oat Prisoner," "Hey ts," "The Home-thway Oat," "A lies. The volume, aties on the cat, add by Mr. James ny. ny. led in speaking em

led in speaking on authority, than is expositor of the ful specimens o' ly their existence from and knowledge the book contains o diet and general a indispensable to and beautiful ani

ne very handsome e could desire to ether the prospec-his book interest Albany, N. Y.
ill find much that
is book."— School

T. Angell, in Our the owners of the tefully bound and Prestures, Chicago. exceedingly enter-ly illustrated."—

\$9 and \$1.98, nost Publishers,

Besten, Mass.

POULTRY.

Practical Poultry Points. There is one point about keeping hens

until more than two years old which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon by ponitry keepers and writers upon poultry topios, They have argued that a hen of that age will not lay as many eggs as she does during her first and second year, which most of us know to be generally true, even if there are exceptions. But we sometimes have hens that we think are superior as breeders, layers or mothers that we hate to part with. They can be depended upon better than untried cullets. But after the second year, or after they enter the second winter, they usually lay a less number of eggs, and there is a much great ir risk of death among them from some of the diseases they are subject to. Parhaps the most frequent disease attacking old fowl, apart from roup, which takes both old and young, is apoplexy.
It is very well to say that this is caused by being too highly fed and lacking exercise, but one who has other duties to attend to beside the care of the fowl, cannot always guard against that, especially when hens have stopped laying for the fall moult. They need to be well fed to grow the new feathers, but the Asiatic and American breeds will often use the food to store up fat instead of growing feathers quickly, and then we find hens dead under the roost, or on the nest, or egg bound, or with eggs broken in them. We like to dispose of the fowl before they are two years old for this reason, and to have young pullets to replace them.

pure bred poultry with the idea that they could obtain fancy birds which would prove potatoes taint the apples and pears and priz) winners at the exhibitions, and would lower their quality, and they have been sell at high prices, if they only paid a more rendered uncatable by being stored in the loft (aster and die younger than they do in New sine and Palermo lemons in fair demand in relies fancy prices, it they only paid a more or less fancy price for their eggs or breeding stock. From lack of experience they have not been successful according to their strong flavored or strong smelling subhigh anticipations. They lacked sufficient states and use youngst mad they do in the following stock. England. It has one advantage of making \$3.75 to \$4.75 a bex for fair to good an slow and compact head if it is done every the fair to good an strong smelling subhigh anticipations. They lacked sufficient states and use youngst mad they do in the following stock. England. It has one advantage of making \$3.75 to \$4.75 a bex for fair to good an slow and compact head if it is done every year. They do not need a 30 foot ladder to stances should not be in the fruit room. high anticipations. They induced running to the characteristics of the selected breed and of the laws of breeding to
properly mate their birds. Even when
birds were well mated as they purchased
them, and they got good chickens, they
most board, but they gather moisture
the company per might do as
the crop to be grown this fail for plowing
the crop to be grown this fail for plowing
under where it will grow, and farther
north the Canada pea or the soja bean
might be tired, or the old-fashioned renovaling crops of buckwheat or first turnips.

Either would apprix do as

\$4.70. Sirrent and mateir poles so so, an
the crop to be grown this fail for plowing
under where it will grow, and farther
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might be tired, or the old-fashioned renovaling crops of buckwheat or first turnips.

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the crop to be grown the crop to be grow could not win prizes at the shows, partly because they had not fed and cared for the

The fruit room should be clean, the walls

Ether would supply humus, and would because they had not fed and cared for the

bilisies of the business itself. If he can make 25 hens pay him a profit of \$2 each the first year he may well put that \$50 into extending his plant. As the business grows be but little if any more labor to sow some budded.

By proper pruning is meant cutting down the healthy shoots of the previous year to extend he be but little if any more labor to sow some duck-growing plant among them to keep the healthy shoots of the previous year to extend his produced, and coins, for example, must therefore the healthy shoots of the previous year to dive or six eyes, and cutting all the weak extending the healthy shoots of the wheat crop of the wheat crop of the wheat crop or little if any more labor to sow some duck-growing plant among them to keep the healthy shoots of the previous year to dive or six eyes, and cutting all the weak extending the healthy shoots of the wheat crop or laborate.

Lamolie Valley, Morrisville... extending his plant. As the business grows his experience will increase until he may find that he can make 1000 fowl payas much profit each as the smaller number, though well take because in proper as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though will take be considered as the smaller number, though the smaller number, the smaller number of the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the world for 1899 and 1900, as compiled by the wo

When well established in the business he woung orchards if the green crops do prices each year to obtain good males of the same breed, but different strains, to cross with his flock, but he should always be sure with his flock, but he should always be sure with his getting. A fair bird out of an exceptionally good flock is apt to be better fall. Some orchardists are advising forcing such a growth in any case, and then an exceptionally good bird in a poor than an exceptionally good bird in a poor than an exceptionally good bird in a poor than an exceptionally good flock is apt to be better for the poor than an exceptionally good bird in a poor than an exceptionally good flock, and it may be well in the cutting back, and it may be well in the cutting back and it may be well in the cutting back. The very general negled that the season.

Clintin, Clinton, Cli tine before being allowed to mingle with the flock. And when buying he should have some distinct object in view. Whether it be to give more size to the chickens, early maturity, better egg production to old fowl or merely more vigor and activity, which by the way may of itself include all the other

This is a very good time of year to build a poultry house if more are needed upon e farm. Not only is lumber dry and easy to handle, but the whole building will get well seasoned before the cold weather comes. We know what it is to move into a damp house just as cold weather is coming on. It seems to be almost impossible to get it dry before the summer heat comes to warm it up. We would not like to use a

hen or a hog so. If building, plan for three things, whether all the other desirable things are included or not. Have it so that no water will run into it in the winter time, either through the roof or off the surrounding ground. Have no place where the wind can blow near the roosts, and have it large enough for the number of hens to be kept in it. Without these points are all right no profit need be expected from the poultry kept. O.her things may add to the convenience, but these are essential.

Poultry and Game.

The poultry market runs very steadily, with fair supplies and only moderate demand. Well fatted chickens are not plenty. There are some choice large at 16 to 18 cents, with fair to good at 12 to 14 cents Fowl for 10 to 13 cents. Spring geese scarce at 18 to 20 cents. Spring ducks from nearby plenty at 10 to 124 cents. Young turkeys scarce at 25 to 30 cents. Pigeons steady at \$1 to \$1.25 a dezm and squabs at \$1.75 to \$2. Western load chickens to 12 cents and fowl at 9 to 10h cents. Turkeys 8 to 9 cents, ducks at 5 to 8 cents. Frozen chickens at 8 to 11 cents, fowls 95 to 10 cents, turkeys 9 to 115 cents, ducks 10 to 12 cents and goese 10 ocnts. L've poultry in full supply, and stipation.

chickens sell at 10 to 10; cents, with fowl 9 to 10 cents and old roosters 54 to 6 cents. There is but little demand for game. Chicken grouse coming very poor, and are high at \$1 25 a pair. P.over and snipe \$2.25 in \$1 50 a dozen.

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

It is reported that in those sections where the forest enterpillars were so abundant last year as to destroy most of the foliage, the trees, whether maple, asb, basswood, elm or whatever they feed upon, have re-newed their foliage this year, but have not attempted in many cases to put out any blossoms, the whole strength being required for the leaf growth. Other trees which they did not reach have blossomed about as usual. Many more of our native birde, in sect destroyers, are said to be seen this year where the caterpillars were so plenty last year, and it is hoped that they will do much toward protecting the trees where the caterpillars do appear. Nature has her own ways of combating insect pasts and fungous diseases, and while they are often too slow to suit the suffering farmer, they may prevail when the methods of mank ind have proven of little avail.

The Farmers' G.z atte of Dablin, Ireland, has a most timely and sensible article upon the storing of fruits, which contains some hints that may not be without use to the truit growers of this country.

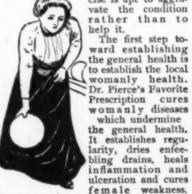
It says, "Places dirty, dark and damp, hardly fit to keep roots for the winter, are A great many people have gone into pears." Not seldom are the potato and root cellars used. Carrots, onions, parsnips and

bilisies of the business itself. If he can be but little if any more labor to sow some budded. small flock, and hearly every one will begin to crowd them more closely to save ground or save travel in attending to them, and thus the chances of profit are lessened, and those of death by disease greatly increased.

When well established in the business he When well established in the business he may find it to his advantage to pay good orchards if the green crops do I have used the term, means merely remov-

## The Fad

Of the modern woman is health by exercise eannot cure womanly diseases. Indeed, where such diseases exist exercise is apt to aggra-vate the condition



female weakness. When these are cured, backache, headache and nervousness are things of the past. The universal testimony of weak and sickly women cured by "Favorite Prescription," is this: "It has made me feel like a new woman."

feel like a new woman."

"My wife has used three bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine, and I never saw such results," writes A. B. Haynes, Esq., of Aurora, Lawrence Co., Mo. "It was wonderful in its work. We had used lots of medicine, also had one of the best physicians in Aurora, but my wife got no better; we heard one pitful groan after another, day and night. A friend handed me a copy of Dr. Pierce's book, the Common Sense Medical Adviser, and after reading the testimonials of Dr. Pierce's successful treatment, and seeing that the cases described were similar to my wife's, I bought for her a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Before she had taken all of the medicine she was up and helping to do the work. She has taken three bottles and is now about well. Has better health than she has had for years."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-



BROWN EGG' WHITE W'ANDOFTE COCKEREL. Owned by W. E Mack, Woodstock Vt.

valing crops of buckwheat or first turnips. with pranes at 50 cents to \$1.75. Pears from Either would supply humus, and would \$1 a box up to \$2.

such success is unusual, for few will take killed out. By plowing so as to throw the foliage, or is contrary to nature, or for some

santhemum grower, however small his acquired, it becomes a mechanical process almost unconsciously performed, and must not be confused with the far more drastic measures of the exhibitor, who removes not exercise. It's an excellent fad, provided that it is always remembered that only his buds, but all his more weakly shoots, in order to throw adventitions strength into a few especially vigorous ones -a practice which is quite unnecessary for the purpose of the ordinary grower -English Magazine.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

There is a fair demand now for good apples, and choice Gravenstein or Williams bring \$1 50 to \$2 a barrel, with Astrachan, Codlin, Nyack and Sweet Bough at \$1.25 to \$1.75, and River \$1 to \$1.50. Common sorts 31 75, and River 31 to 31.50. Common sorts and windfalls go hard at 50 cents to 31 received encourage the Department to continue and windfalls go hard at 50 cents to 31 lits efforts to have American awast potatoes regu-Pears in fair demand at \$3 to \$4 a barrel Pears in fair demand at \$3 to \$4 a barrel larly installed in the markets of Europe. They for choice native Bartlette, and Jerseys at not only met with favor, but sold at a high price; \$3.50 \$3.50 for choice large and \$1.50 to
\$2.50 for fair to good. Clapp's Favorite
native \$2.50 to \$3 Maryland and Delaware
peaches are 75, cents to \$1 per basket for native \$2.50 to \$3. Maryland and Delaware peaches are 75, cents to \$1 per basket for cholce large and 30 to 50 cents for fair to good. Grapes steady at \$1.25 to \$1.75 a partier for Delaware, 75 cents to \$1.25 for Niagars, 75 to 90 cents for Moore's Early, 75 cents to \$1 for Southern Black and 25 to 50 cents for Champion. Blackberries in fair demand at 5 to 8 cents for large and 2 to 3 cents for small. Blueberries dull, a few "xira sold at 7 to 9 cents and more at 5 to 6 cents. Muskmelons selling more freely at \$1 to \$1.25 for Providence large per cents of the second state of the 6 cents. Muskmelons selling more freely at \$1 to \$1.25 for Providence large per carrel, and some Ricky Fird craises the same, Jenny L'nd and Ann Arundel 50 to 75 cents small crates. Virginia from 75 cents to \$1 a barrel for choice, down to 25 to 50 cents for ordinary to fair. Watermelons a little dull; a few extra large bring \$20 per hundred, but most lots at \$10 to \$15.

California Navel oranges running scarce and poor. Choice Mediterranean sweets

California Navel oranges running scarce and poor. Choice Mediterranea: sweets well at \$3.75 to \$4.50 for good to choice, St. Michaels \$4.25 to \$4.50, seedling \$3.75 to \$4.25 to \$4.25 to \$5. Mes. edited \$4.25 to \$4.25 to \$4.25 to \$5. Mes. edited \$1.50 to \$5. Mes. edited \$

000 bushels short of last year's production. The Wincocki Valley, Waterbury......

-- Annual report of the commissioner of per-sions shows the number of pensioners on the stock and lukewarm his interest, would roll June 30, 1900, as 993.529, an increase of think of falling to disbud. The habit one:

acquired, it becomes a mechanical process

contact close of fives year 1900, was \$131,534. 544, a decrease of \$83,417. The average annual cost of all pensions fell from \$132.74 to \$132.39. -The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Aug. 18, 1900, were 2084 barrels, including 878 barrels to Liverpool and 1206 barrels to Glasgow. The exports included 219 barrels from Boston, 1455 barrels from New York and 410 barrels from Montreal For the same week last year the apple shipments ware 2603 barrels.

-The efforts which the Department of Agri-—The fights which the Department of Agri-culture has been making to popularize the sweet potato in Europe are meeting with some success. Trial lots of 25 bushelveach of oto one sweets were sent to London and to Paris. Those sent to the tatter city were placed upon exhibition at the Et-position and attracted much attention. Those sent to London were put on the market and reports

Fresh ribs 11 cet is, corned and fresh shoulders \$\\ \partial \text{84} \partial \text{84

ters of beef from Hoston; 1946 cattle. 165 sheep, 15,657 quarters of beef from Naw, York; 1913 quarters of beef from Poliadelphis; 1900 cattle, 1866 sheep, 2824 quarters of beef from Buillmore; 242 cattle from Portland; 3928 cattle, 576 sheep from Vorteni; atotal of 8801 cattle, 2007 sheep, 27,802 quarters from all ports. O these 2212 cattle, 9465 quarters of beef went to London; 4320 cattle, 1856 sheep. 15,837 quarters of beef want to Live-bool; 754 cattle, 576 sheep went to Glasgow; 261 cattle, to Britol; 232 cattle to Buil; 140 cause to New marks; 3000 quarters of beef to 8 subhampton; 360 cattle, to Gaudif; 451 cattle to Manchester; 87 cattle, 165 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

#### Agricultural Fairs for 1900.

	California, SacramentoSept. 8-18
	Delaware, Dover
	Georgia, Southern Interstate, Atlanta Oct. 10-27
	Indiana, Indianapolis
	Illiaols, Springfiel 1
	Iowa, Des MoinesAug 24-Bept, 1
	Massachusetts Horticultural, Boston Oct. 2, 8
	Michigan, Grand BapidsBept. 34-3 ;
	Minnesota Hamline
	Nebraska, L'ncoin
	New England, Old Orchard, MeAng. 27-8
	New Jersey Inter State, TrentonSept. 24 28
	New York, Syracuse Aug. 27-Sept. 1
	North Carolina, Raleigh Oct. 22-27
	Nova Scotia, HalifaxSept. 19-80
	Ohio, ColumbusSept. 3-7
	Oregon, SaiemSept. 17-99
	Pennsylvanis, Bethlehem Sept. 11 14
	8t. L'ule, St. LouisOct. 1-8
	South Carelina, ColumbiaOct. 29-Nov. 2
_	South Dakota, Yankton Sept. 10-14
	Texas, Dallas
	Vermont, White River Janotion Sep. 11-14
d	Washington, SpokaneSept. 24-29
8.	West Virginia, WheelingBept. 10-14
0	Wiscousin, Milwaykes Sept. 10-14
-	MASSACHUSETTS.
d	
12	Amesbury and Salisbury, AmesburySept. 27-99
1-	Berksbire, PittsfieldSept. 11-18
Br	Black-tone Valley, Uxbridge
	Bristol, Taunton
7.	Deerfield Valley, Charlemont

Diack-tone valley, Cabridge	<b>38</b> I
Bristol, TauntonSept. 11, 1	9
Deerfield Valley, Charlemont	4
E sex, PeabodyRept. 18.4	
Franklin, Greenfield	0
Hampden East, Palmer	0
Hampshire, Amherst	a
Hamp thire and Franklin, Northampt m Oct. 8	4
Highland, Middlefield Bant 5	
Hillside, Cummington	a l
Hingham, Hungham	0
Hoosac Valley, North Adams	
Housa conic. Great Barrington Sant Ro 4	
Manufac urers' Ag'i, North Attleboro Sent 11	- 1
Marshfield, Marshfield	1
Martha's Vinavard West	
Middlesex North, Lowell Heat to	- 1
middlesex South, South Framingham. Sent 10	
Oxiord, Oxiord	-
Plymouth, Bricgewater	4
Spencer. Spencer	
Union, Blandford	
Weymouth, Bould Wavmouth Bent Go	100
Wolcoster, wordester	
Wordster East, Ulinton	
Wordester Northwest, Athol	10
Wordester Mouth, Minipplings Game 19	
Worcester West, Barre	8
MAIN L	-
Maine State Agricultural Lewiston Sens S	

CONMESTICUT. Newton, 'Newton... Union (Monroe, etc.), Hantington... Windham, Brooklyn... New London County, Norwith.... Windham County, Brooklyn.... .... Sept. 8-5 .Sept. 18-20 .. Sept. 18, 19 Sept. 18-20 ... Oct. 1-6 .. Sept. 6-7 Newtown. Newtown.
Orange, Orange.
Orange Agricultural Society, Orange... .Bept. 11-18 Putnam Park, Putnam Park Rockville Fair Association, Rockville.....Sep'. 18 3) Sombury, Simbury.
Scuthington, Southington.
Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs.
Sum id. Sum id.
Union ( wource, etc ), Huntington.

Allegany, Augelica.

Boonville, Boonville.

Boome, Whitney's Futat.
Cambridge Valley, Cambridge.
Cattarau.us, Little Valley.
Clinton, Pastisburg.
Cobleskill.
Columbis, Chatham.
Columb.
Delaware, Dabi Bept. 24-27 Delaware, Daibi. Delaware Valley, Walton. Dryden, Dryden. Dundee, Dundee..... Du'chess, Poughkeepsie Erie, Hamburg.... Essex, Westport.... Sept. 11-1 & Fulton, Johnstown ..... orham, Reed's Corners... Herkimer, Herkimer... Jefferson, Watertown... .Sept. 11-18 ... sept. 4-7 ewis, Lowville .. Sept. 11-14 fontgomery, Fonda... forris, Morris..... Sept. 10-18 Naples, Maples..... Naples, Naples.... Nawau, Na sau .... Newark, Newark... Niagara, Lockport... Oneida, Rome..... .Sept. 18-90 .Sept. 11-14 ....Oct. 4-8 .Sept. 94-98 . Sept. 10-13 Sept. 18-90 .. Sept. 11-14 wego, Oswego Falls ... Plasgo, Coopers'own
Phonix Union, West Promix
Prattaville, Prattaville
Queens Naessu, Mineoia
Backet Valley, Potdam
Richield Springs, H chiled Springs. liverside, Greene .... tockland, Orat geburg...
tockland Industrial, New Cl. y...
t. Lawrence, Canton.......
checevur, Schenevur . Sept. 11-14 .Sept. 11-14 Sept. 13-15 chuyler, Watkins ..... bavertown, bay .Sept. 25-27 .Sept. 11-18 wh. - havertowa. ...Sept. 25 28 ...Sept. 4-7 ...Sept. 17-20 ....Sept. 4-6 logs, O wego.... Tompkins, Ithaca. . Sept. 26-21





### THE BUSINESS HEN

Breeding and Feeding Poultry for Profit
A condensed practical encyclopedia of profitably
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No book in existence gives an acquate account of the turkey,—its development from the wild state to the varie-breeds, and complete directions to breeding, feeding, rearing and markeing these beautiful and profitable birtime present book is an effort to this gap. It is based upon the expessment of the most successful experts to arkey growing, both as breeders of fanoratock, and as raisers of turkeys for market.

ket.

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BOS ON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

Nothing but skimmed milk and graham crackers as a diet for John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in America. Is it strange that a man who has swallowed so many in-dustries should have a poor digestion?

"Send me a wounded Englishman. I want to watch him die," writes a Boer maiden to her lover at the front. Does that prove that the Boer nature is cruel and bloodthirsty, or that the unhappy people have been goaded to desperation?

of this sodality will have to quit wearing for violets, \$500,000 for chrysanthe he declares. The girls retort that the jigawork attachments, those hope it-won't-rain | \$10,000,000.

Blessings on the Boston Italians, who Tuesday evening, men and women, boys aloft the waving boughs of trees. 'Twas

If there is anything particularly uninteresting it is a burglar who lacks originality. Now there was the fellow who awakened Farmer Allen of Longmeadow last Sunday morning at his bedside and shouting "Your money or your life!" Small wonder the farmer thought at first it was only a cheap joke. We fear that burglars and highwaymen generally care but little for originality, but really they should pay more attention to the matter, and not fall into the slovenly habit of using such stereotyped phrases as "Your money or your life." Even the strenuous slang expression, "Come down with the stuff," or "Cough up," would be a boy with rich, nourishing food, and then

The revenues of the postal service are of good index of business conditions. The order to produce the necessary good rerevenues of the postal service for the year ended June 30 last amounted to \$95,021,384, year's deficiency was a little over \$9,000,000, little over twenty years.

The United States as a nation has added to its prestige and influence in the masterly in which the administration has handled the disturbances in China. Euro pean powers'and Japan have been largely in fluenced by our wise and moderate counsels It is to be hoped that the allies may succeed in establishing a pative government so

the interest-bearing debt to be \$1,021,125,debt \$1,409,206,075, a decrease of \$4,210,837; more direct contact with the atmosphere, certificates and treasury notes are \$724 371 .- sun and rains ito make them immediately 179, an increase of \$827,000, bringing the available as ; lant food. total debt to \$2,123,577,554, a decrease of \$3,383,837. The statement of each in the treasury shows gold coin and bullion \$150,-000 000; trust funds, \$724,371,179; general fundand deposits in national banks, \$230,-643,005. The reserve fund stands at \$150, very materially, and in most instances for 000,000 and the available cash balance at the better during the century which is now

No other vegetable is so freely imported into the United States as the onion. The edifices, in interior decorations and in competition the onion grower of this section must meet is now quite remarkable, and at times somewhat discouraging. The march of our general cultivation. first onions of the season come from Bermuda, next those grown in the neighborhood of the pyramids, and known as Egypand Connections forward supplies to compete its wide cultivation may conduce to a larger consumption of the onion among our

were made especially for man, take a stroll of little musicians. Why should we not through Boston Common in the afternoon. have in the church an orchestra, free to The world is there in miniature, and you echo that great, jouund, outside life—the ranges. Of course those vigorous, healthy will see unrolled before your eyes such a native music of God's own world?" Why people who were reared in the hillside panorama of cosmopolitan Boston as you not, indeed! Surely the closer man's worwill find nowhere else. But unless you are ship can approximate the worship of the in the mood for it it will all look like a trees, the birds and the beasts, the purer magnificent oil painting done in kerosene. and more acceptable will be his praises of The surviving crarks on the Charles-street Almighty God. Mall, whose permits have not yet been Yet growth, - in church methods as else-

revoked, seem to have redoubled their frantic efforts to convert the world to the Lord only knows what, while further down the mail you may still hear the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbals of the economic and political prophets. From the distance there come floating to the ear the Frogs are becoming a popular article of diet in Boston. There always were a good "Tis a radiant and resplendent scene as a whole, and over it all the soft, late-summer sunlight and the balmy air.

As the country grows in wealth and taste, the demand for flowers increases in like proportion. This demand encourages to create a supply. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that there are no less than 90.0 florists, each provided with an average of 2500 require feet of glass covering each of the r growing beds. This large area of 22,500,-000 square feet of glazed garden represents establishments valued at \$11,250,000. We may begin to get an idea of what we are expending for flowers when it is stated A Catholic clergyman in St. Louis has begun a holy war on the network shirt ally is \$12,500,000, of which \$6,000,000 goes waists in his parish. "The young ladies for roses, \$4,000,000 for carnations, \$750,000 those jigamaree waists with the funny and the rest for flowers of various names. businesses around the a ms and shoulders. As another illustration of the growth of this or I will refuse to serve them communion." trade in articles not many years are trade in articles not many years ago regarded by the great mass of the people as ward, and in the well written article from diate presence of guests at the little pine marees and the funny businesses are only luxuries, it is ascertained that the retail those latest style shirt walsts with net-value of potted plants sold each year is work attachments, those hope it-won't-rain \$10,000,000.

have brought a dash of color and of joeund, been much larger this year than last year care-free life into this sombre town! You need not think that it is altogether due to should have seen the returning picnickers the fact that the citizens here are growing for into the basement or the annex of the and girls, as they marched bareheaded perity, or that they are thinking American down Washington street, a hundred or two goods are not good enough for them. We of them, bands a-playing, banners flying, have before us a statement which shows the children singing, and at the head of the amount of manufacturers material imported merry column half a dozen men holding last May and the amount of manufactured goods exported. It may be presumed that devoutedly to be wished! . . . This tenan object lesson in the simple, innocent this is nearly a specimen month of the year enjoyment of a holiday.

ending June 30, 1900. We imported over \$25,000 000 worth of material to be used in The school gardens in Germany are be-ginning to attract the attention of educators over \$40,000,000 worth of manufactured would have us think of institutionalism in in this country more and more. The im- goods. This represents \$15,000,000 to be our churches. The Roman Catholics know perial botanical gardens in Germany have divided in one month between the manurecently sent to the university at Berlin 100 facturer and those whom he employs. the Episcopal churches great care is taken different plants and seeds to start a school This is more than was imported in May in that the place of worship shall be quite garden. The central garden at Koln supplies 65 schools with 1,000,000 plants of \$2,000,000, and more than was exported the social affairs—even the Sunday School—are same year in May by nearly \$14,000,000. In held. Any other state of things, it is central garden of Lelpzig supplies eight 1899 we imported \$22,000,000 worth of high schools and 44 common schools with material and exported a little more than 600,000 plants of 250 varieties. Each teacher \$30,000,000 in the month of May. Our exin the public school is allowed two hours ports of manufactured goods have increased each week for garden work. Papils furnish in value much more than have the materials lift up our hearts unto the Lord; need, inwe have bought to use in making them.

#### Using the Land.

Well fed land is never so well off as when strong, healthy man. It suffers more from Undoubtedly institutionalism has its place idleness than from hard work. First see to yard and chemical fertilizers, green manuring and similar food—and then work it and use it. The more it is cultivated and ing as "development" what is really a planted the better will it be able to produce phase of degeneration. crops. Feed land with heavy fertilizers and only half work it and it grows sour, and the let him lie around idle and do nothing. We take food into our systems to make strength, which in turn must be exerted in sulte. There is no danger of overworking land

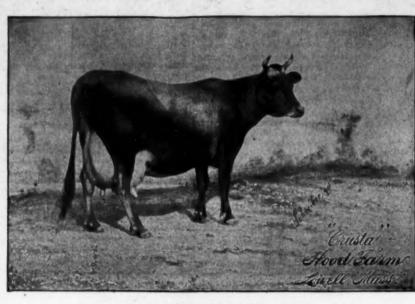
and the expenditures to \$101,632,161, leaving provided it is fed liberally. The abandoned a deficit of but \$6,610,777. This is the and run down farms that we read so much smallest deficit reported since 1893. Last about owe their condition to poor management. The trouble has not been in the soil but in the farmers, who have a herd which, as a whole, cannot be beaten. A visitor to Hood Farm would while for the preceding year the deficit soil, but in the farmers, who have generaexceeded \$12,400,000. The postal service is of such inestimable value to the whoie did not understand how to manage it. Some interacting and instructive to study. We people that judicious outlays should be farmers have an idea that robbing the soil interesting and instructive to study. We encouraged even if the department is run mean raising too many and large crops on at a money loss. The total number of the Rood postoffices in the Union on June 30 was simply taking from it and never putting to doubled in a synthing back. Now on good soil you can strong and appeared all right, but on the properly handled it will not be robbed of its fertility. On the contrary, its power of in knowing how. The knowing how is simple, too. It is

merely a matter of feeding and cultivating. Put back the barnyard manure, rotate the crops, cultivate thoroughly, and the secret of success is yours. The more we use our strong in China that the nation may not land the more productive it becomes, besucceed in future in fulfilling all its cause by constant stirring and cultivating treaty obligations, but may pursue so broad | we improve the mechanical conditions of the and liberal a policy as shall discourage all soil, so that it is better fitted to furnish the attempts at land grabbing. Yet at the same right conditions for seeds and growing time, shall develop China into a great mar. plants. The more the soil is cultivated the ket for the good of civilized nations in ex- easier it is for the moisture to penetrate change for the enlarged products of its it, and the underground springs prove a source of perennial moisture for the plants when the air around is dry and T e statement of the public debt of the parching. At the same time the fertilizing United States for the month of July shows elements of the subsoil are reached by plant roots which are enabled to penetrate far down below the surface. Finally nearly all interest has ceased since maturity \$1,176, of our fertilizers that we apply to the soil 310, decrease \$10; debt bearing no interest need stirring up cocasionally to do their \$386,904,604, decrease \$1,887,127; aggregate best good. They need to be brought into

New Hampshire.

Church Development. That the methods of church administration and work in this country have changed drawing to a close, even the most superficial student of our national customs would be able to grant. In music, the matter of

have ably kept pace of late years with the Nor has the movement yet reached its logical end. It is highly probable that the orchestra will one day supersede the organ cian onions, imported here mostly by way of and that erelong we shall have in our London. New Orleans contributes to the churches the brilliant glories of fair supply early in the year. Spain and Portu. summer mornings as well as the solemnigal send their contributions of onions, and ties of awe-imposing thur derstorms. In an Havana, Cuba, also forwards some fine article in the current Harper's Monthly we specimens. Finally Kentucky, Orange read in this connection: "Who has not County, N Y., New Jersey, Long Island been vaguely conscious of an incongruity when he has stepped into the shaded church with those raised in Massachusetts. It is from the breaxy joy of a June morning? The a healthy vegetable, though, and perhaps light winds are running in tender murmur. through the treetops. The air is filled with the pervasive hum of insects and is shot through with the jollity of birds. The grass responds with the delicate pickings On some of these fine Sabbaths, which and flutings and strident arias of its myriads at those old brick fireplaces possessed a



JERSEY COW CRUSTA 20637.

argues the writer, that the home spirit and Those of our readers who may have method will in time displace the ecclesiastinoticed that the imports into Boston have oal. "We are already familiar with the beginnings of this transformation. The home has moved its kitchen and pantry and parchurch. Why, then, should it not march into the main building and take down the meaningless and expensive spire, lower the vanited roof and banish the windows 'richly light'? The stream of tendency will soon carry us there-a consummation dency," concludes our essayist, " cannot be checked or turned back."

We beg leave to disagree. There is no the movement not at all, and in almost all

We still need the vaulted roof to help us deed, more rather than fewer aids to a devotional spirit than are to be found in most churches; and we need these far more than we need church kitchens and church kept in active operation. It is much like a parlors, excellent as these are in their way in the social church organism, but it must it that the soil gets plenty to eat—rich barn- be kept in that place. If in "nourishing the family feeling" we forget that God demands reverential worship, we are introduc-

#### Crusta 29637 Owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

Undoubtedly the herd of Jerseys at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., is one of the most famous in the world. Not only is it the home of the World's Fair cows, Merry Maiden and Brown Bessie and many of their progeny, but there are other individuals with phenomenal records. It is not, however, upon the individual records of any cow that Hood Farm bases its greatness. It has rather been the aim of its proprietor be able to pick out many different cows raise two or three crops a year, and if night of Dec. 14 a watchman noticed that one was not acting right. He called the herdsman, and although everything possible production will even be increased. It is all was done, the calf died from what was supposed to be fits. The other has developed into a very promising heifer.

Crusta, being an old cow and her progeny especially valuable, was bred a little earlier than is the usual custom at Hood Farm, and on the morning of Nov. 9, 1899, twin bulls were found by her side. They, like the helfers, were strong and perfectly developed, and are growing fast.

The calves are by Brown Bessle's son, that has eight daughters in the 14 pound list, he being out of Brown Bessie, winner of the 90 and 30 days World's Fair dairy tests against all breeds. Brown Bessie made more butter in a day, a week, a month, and throughout the entire period of the test, than any other cow. Brown Bassie's son traces three times to Combination, and has 50 per cent. of his blood. Crusta is a daughter of Combination, and is one of the best cows that famous bull ever sired. Her dam is a daughter of Glue, he by the famous

Sweepstakes Duke. Crusta was never shown but once, when she won first prize in her class at the lows State Fair. She has a daughter with a test of 15 pounds three ounces with her first calf. An interesting peculiarity about Crusta's calves is that one of each pair was solid with black points, and the other had some white markings, while both Crusta and Brown Bessie's son are solid color.

Breeders in all parts of the country recogn'ze the desirability of securing young stock from this famous herd, and the sales of Jerseys from Hood Farm are very large. The effect of distributing such stock as this among the common herds of the country cannot fail to be beneficial, and the resuit be increased butter production and a better quality of the product. This will mean, of course, larger profits for the farmer and dairyman.

#### New England Fireplaces. "This Old Home Week celebrating that lew. England is so much interested in mind than the old New England cocking,"

reared up in the Granite Hills. "Notwithstanding the science and technicality of modern cookery, and the con-summate skill that has been called upon to create wonderful concoctions of toothsome-ness, I think it a fact that the cooking done days of high-salaried chefs and patent people who were reared in the hillside farmhouses had constitutions and appetites that were never affected with desire for pampering nor the slightest touch of catering to sensitive stomachs. When the

to the front door and blew the dinner horn,

where,-can be downward as well as up- there was no uncertainty about the immekitchen, the 'living room,' as we called it, Among them were bannocks, bean porridge, night. When meal time came, we were dowdy.' This 'apple dowdy' was made ready for it. We had no doubts about the as follows: A milk pan was lined with

the engine of sustenance and harbor of kettle was regarded as 'expensive,' and the

"On the right of the fireplace was the enormous brick oven. About a foot from ever, he would dig off, by setting each ear the floor was an iron door opening into an on the end and patiently working with one ash receptacle. Here, back four or five of the old two-tined forks, enough to make feet, was a huge chamber where ashes were five or six quarts. This was ground coarse. packed back, to remain until spring, and the The miller used to take toll, generally onedays for bilin' soap an' aboozin' the neigh-borhood arrived. Above this door that opened on the ash bin was another leading

did not follow the Saturday night beans become so hard that it could be cut with a custom of the city. The preparations for knife into convenient slices. Then the this Sanday repast began on Friday evening, when my father dutifully brought in evening mother had put the beans in soak and got the Indian meal sifted, the apples all sliced for the pies or the pumpkin nish such a roast! stewed, and, in short, attended to the numerous preparatory details to be ready for business bright and early in the morning.

never goin' ter git up?' and at the same time begin to pile the brush into the brick oven. The fire would be left to burn for from one to two hours, until the bricks were almost a time. red hot. Then mother took a long-handled iron shovel and proceeded to 'draw the dre,' as it was termed. She carefully raked out all the brands and threw them into the fireplace. With a hemicek broom, a broom made of hemiock boughs sied on to an oaken staff, for we had never heard of the conventional corn broom in those days, the door of the oven was swept clean. In went the bean pot, an iron bread pot containing the brown bread, made much as it is today, a big yellow dish full of Indian pudding batter, then the ples and wheat cakes. This Indian pudding was made of scalded milk sweetened with molasses, a couple of eggs and corn meal stirred into it until a very thin batter had been formed. The 'wheat cakes' were made of buttermilk, wheat flour and a little saleratus, with a pinch of salt. There was wooden lid that fitted inside the outer or iron door of the oven and helped to exclude the air. The ples and wheat cakes were withdrawn in a short time completely baked, but all day and night the beans, brown bread and Indian pudding were left to slowly develop to the right stage for the famous Sunday breakfast. And what a feast it was! Dear me, how good those beans tasted! Delicious, simply delicious, is all the description I can give. Tucked away in the centre of the pot was the inevitable piece of pork, carefully placed so that the cunningly sliced rind should be uppermost. The brown bread and Indian pudding were

parable. Nothing ever tasted better. "Sunday evening, as a follower of this had a light supper of bread and milk or milk porridge. This latter was made by scalding milk and thickening with a bit of evenings he anchored on father. 'It heavy load of beans and brown bread, we ndian meal, flavored with a pinch of salt. " For roasting meats there was used the

famous 'Dutch oven.' This was a contrivance of sheet iron, about as large around brings up to me many memories, but I think as the bottom of an ordinary sitting room that nothing stands out more vividiy in my chair and perhaps a foot high, a compact iron box, with a door in front. This was set on the hearth, well back among the coals. When the pan of meat had been placed within the live coals were piled under, around and atop the oven. By this means a perfect roast could be had, as the roacting was done so evenly and gradually. Indeed, I think it was the slowness with which our baking and roasting were done that accounted for the indescribable flavor and aroma that everything seemed to have. "Among the other appurtenances were the little tin bakers, small cases of tin, say a prove that the farmers and working men in foot or foot and a half in length, resting that State were more prosperous last year upon short legs or standards, so that the than a few years ago. The department of bottom of the baker would be perhaps three | agriculture reports that in 1896 the price of

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### WORCESTER, MASS.

been properly 'done' the attentive house wise must turn the baker around for the toasting of the other. Then there was the three feet in length, and intended to be the grain growers. held or balanced above the coals while the eggs or ham were being fried.

many an ingredient little u ed today. and not infrequently slept of a cold winter's and codfish,' minute pudding and 'apple matter.

"The centre, the axis of the New England family institution was the fireplace, layer of pie crust, then a layer of apples,

"The centre, the axis of the New England family institution was the fireplace, layer of pie crust, then a layer of apples

that the engine of sustenance and harbor of again, and so on until a covering of crust in the savings banks of the State, which good cheer. The great towering chimney faished the pan. This was a dish that we was built in the centre of the house, so that all looked on as the rarest of treats, and by the openings on the sides it should make when mother wanted to keep us children heating for the three rooms, the living on our good behavior it was induced, someroom,' parlor and bedroom. The kitchen times, by the promise to make us an 'apple fireplace consisted of a great opening above dowdy.' The bannocks, of which my the wide stone hearth of about four feet in length and the same in height, leading to the throat of the chimney. On the left side, with a little saleratus and sour milk. When hear of so much prosperity in the sterior of so much prosperity in the sterior of so much prosperity in the sterior. securely fastened by stont staples let into this was sweetened it became 'Johnny times of war. The readers may draw their the bricks, swung the huge 'crane,' on which cake.' 'Pork and codfish' was the frying own inferences in regard to the cause therea couple of sliding hooks were sinng to of a few pieces of salt pork and dropping in receive the small iron pot or kettle or the pieces of codfish. The pork and codfish iron teakettle. Occasionally, when com- were fried together and formed a dish much pany was present and a 'big dinner' was relished, though I fear our latter day stom-desired, the families which had the luxury achs would find this a little 'heavy.' would bring out the big brass kettle, and Hominy and milk, hominy and molasses over the furious coals a 'boiled dinner' and other combinations of hominy were would be speedily prepared. This brass rated as real delicacies.

" About once a month the farmer went to household that owned one was apt to be of neighborhood repute for thrift and 'fore-took along perhaps a bashel of wheat, two handedness.' My parents were poor, and therefore a big iron kettle was our depend- husk he made ready for a supply of hominy. The corn was tough and you could scarcely get it off the ear. With much labor, howwater and a seasoning of salt added. At "Sunday morning was the stated and the first meal the hominy was caten with regular occasion for beans. You see we milk. What remained in the kettle would hominy was eaten with molasser.

"Roasting? Dear me, they don't have great armfuls of 'oven wood,' as we called 'roasting' now! It's nothing but baking. it. He used to save apple-tree limbs and They used to take a pork spare rib, hang it brush because they made an intensely hot on the hook, swing the crane out so that fire. These were heaped down near the the heat would strike just right, set in dripwall, right on the kitchen floor. Just ping pan beneath and sedulously and artisfancy how camplike it was! During the tically the meat was turned and 'basted,' that is, from time to time the gravy was that is, from time to time the gravy was June, one sees suspended under the veraudas of dipped over it. Ah, no grill room can fur-

"The strictest economy prevailed in the kitchen, as well as in the field. For in-"Four o'clock would find this iron woman present and they had had a boiled diplomany bour of the bath, that the people of Tokio seat present and they had had a ' boiled dinner,' up and stirring. She just started a blaze in how do you suppose they kept the remains the fireplace. With that well going, she of the dinner until next day? Well, they would call to my father who was not usually used to put in a pan, wrap a thick blanket so exercised about arising, 'Jack, ain't you or 'coverlet' about it, and carrying it over to the bed place the presions bundle between the 'feather bed' and the lower or husk bed!' Fact, I have seen it done many

"Again, geese used to be sold by the piece. not by the pound, as today. Farmers used to, therefore, cut off the necks well down onto the body, as far down, in truth, as they thought the purchaser would tolerate. After the geese were sold, the shrewd hugbandman would have these neck pieces made into a stew, and many an honored son of New England has seen the day when he ate his 'goose neck stew' with sincere thank fulness. Bread crumbs, bits of meat and odds and ends of meals were made into soups and stews with a carefulness that exceeds the management of any modern cheap restaurant that you can name. The joking quotation that is sometimes applied to old New England villages that 'a piece of pork used to be loaned around among the neighbors to bake their beans with ' is not strictly an exaggeration. I have known of its literally being done. " But never shall I forget the time when we became, as my father expressed it, so

'tarnation atvlish that we had to have a stove.' An old friend of his came among us and settled down to the project of selling father a stove. My parent declared with wrath that he wouldn't have no such foolishness.' He did love his fireplace. He kept a liberal supply of expertly selected pine knots, and after his hard day's work how he loved to throw on the pine knot and toast himself in their genial glow It was the beloved and treasured hour of solace. The 'stove agent' had the genuine Yankee pertinacity and prepared for a campaign. He staid with father would be so much easier for mother to cook with,' 'such a saving of wood,' and 'if father wanted to use the fireplace in the evenings he could do so by having the stove set well out into the room' were the unceasing arguments the dauntless sgent kept repeating. Finally, mother and he conquered. The stove came; a little boxlike affair that cost \$25. For a long time father sould not come in from work with-out paying his respects to 'that darned lack thing takin' up all the room. did the majesty of fashion and the latter day invention se'se upon this little home of ours in New Hampshire."-New York Sun-

Prosperity in New York.

A New York paper gives a few figures to inches above the hearth. These were used corn averaged to the producers in the State hard working mother of the house stepped for baking wheat cakes. They required 38 cents a bushel. Last year it averaged 45 BALDWIN, BOBBINS & CO., Boston. to the front door and blew the dinner horn, constant watching, for when one side had cents. In 1895 wheat averaged 68 cents per General Agents.

great iron frying pan, with its handle fully in the same time. This has been a boon to

In 1897 there were enrolled in the organzed societies of working men 142,570 names. "We had many a dish and compounded Of these, 24 8 per cent. were unemployed, or about 33,000, at the beginning of April. At the same date in 1899 there were 232,533 where we ate, visited, did the housework hasty pudding, hominy and molasses, 'pork numbers enrolled and 10.1 per cent. were not employed, or less than 24,000. The membership had lucreased 89,963, and the unemployed from all causes was about 9000

The State superintendent of banks reports that there were in 1899 1,981,371 depositors was 115,718 more than the year previous he amount deposited during the year was \$259,258,287 97, or more than \$130 each, and this was \$71,836,282 more than in 1898. The amount on deposit averaged \$447.91 in 1899, and \$437.55 in 1898. Certainly they seem hear of so much prosperity in these trying

-There are in the world's ocean seven milition cubic miles of salt, and a scientist says that if all this salt could be taken out in a mement the level of the water would not drop one single inch.

—The man who is content with a modest

average of six miles waiking a day scarcely realzes that every twelve years he walks a distance sufficient to girdle the earth at the Equator. It is calculated that in walking an average mile a man uses at Moient energy to raise seventeen; and one-half tons to the height of a foot, or conversely a ton (of coals, say) to three times his own height. -A correspondent of the London Daily News

notes the growth of the use of English on the continent. Wherever he went he was able to converse with statesmen and diplomatists in his native tongue. He found that as a rule the gov. erning classes in Europe would understand and speak English. In the Bussian royal family especially English is the familiar language of

hydrogen gas. To raise the temperature of a pound of water any given number of degrees requires nine times as much heat as to raise the extent. Conversely, a pound of hot water gives off in cooling nine times as much heat as a pound of hot iron in cooling the same number of degrees. Hence the superiority of water bottles over hot flatirons and hot bricks in the sick room

-Singing birds are esteemed in all countries, but in Japan the musical sounds emitted by certain insects are appreciated. Listening to these minute singers has been for many centurice a favorite pastime of the Japanese, and has given birth to an original commerce. At Tokio, toward the end of May and the beginning of upon the slience of the fresh twilight strange light trills, which fill the air with a delicate music. It is habitually in the evening, after the



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head: had onl from \$30@150 A street sale stable : @275. There is a will show speed. head at \$40@150 Union '

Values on beef The market st

mon cows at \$200 The market is no weeks. A few Ca ing not quite as hi

Four tons, that che crate. Drev

Maine—P. A.
M. D. Holt & Son.
& Fellows, 125;
M. towe, 30; F. I.
E. Eaton, 10 C.
Now Hampshire
2; A. F. Jones & t.
Adden, 12; Cours.
22; George Heatl
Wood, 25; W. F.
Vermont—Fred.
H. B. Combs. 16
Pitkin, 14; W. A.
76; F. Ricker, 46.
Massachusetts— Brighton, To Brighton, To Btock at yards: 1 bogs. 688 calve 1177 cattle, 11,3 199 cattle, 1230 New Bampshire 13 calves. Massa 284 calves. Cans Tuesday - West where country ox

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Listening to many centu-At Tokio, verandas of which break ght strange lations and n a delicate Tokio seat oncert.

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Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals
rais week, 2842 6990 140 20,442 1448
Last week, 3915 9366 140 23,102 1649

MARKETS

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of nide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first quality, \$5 50@5.75; second quality, \$5 00@5.25; third quality, \$4 00@4.75; a few o single pairs, \$7.00@7.75; some of one poorest, bulls. ctc. \$3 00@3.75. Oows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$200 38; extra, \$40@48; fancy mlich cows, \$50@65; arrow and dry, \$19@25. 8sores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: yearings,\$10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-olds, \$22@40.

plds, \$32@40.

Breep.—Per pound, live weight, 2½@3c;extra, 3:65½c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$3.50@5½c; lambs, 4@6c.

Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 5½@5¾c, live weight; shotes, wholesale, ...: retail, \$1.50@6.50; country dressed hogs, 6½@6¾c.

Pelts -65c@\$1.25. Lamb whims -30@40c whearlings-10@20c.

Watertown Brighton	1216	Sheep. 6536 451	Hogs. 8413 12,029	7	Ho 80 88	210 100
(	lattle. 8	heep.		Cattl	0. 8	Sheer

Cat	tle. Sheep.	Cattle. Sheep			
Main		W W Pitkins 17			
At Brigi		W A Farnham 25			
O Carpenter		M G Flanders 12			
r A Berry	22	F Ricker 25	125		
Libby Bros	15				
M D Holt & S	on 18	Canada			
M D Holt & S W A Gleason Harris & Fe	7	At Watertow	n		
Harris & Fe	-	R Bickerdike	539		
lows	40 200	W G Elliott			
Wardwell &			743		
Intire	13	J A Hathaway 583			
H M Lowe	5	J Gould 70	)		
F L Howe	8	AIRED TA	Weel		
G H Cobb	5 8 6 4				
w w + ill	4	NEDM&W			
A Pamond	12	Co	950		
S E E ton	12 17	At Brighton			
CR Hall	16 80	A C Foss	211		
New Ham	pshire.	Massachusett	8.		

E E ton	17		At Bright	-	
	16	80	A C Foss		211
New Hamps	hir		Massachus At Waterto J 8 Henry	etta	
At Bright	em.		At Waterto	WI	
L McQueston	8		J 8 Henry	19	22
W Foss	14		M W Baldmen	22	
B Locke	8	10	O H Forbush	6	
W Foss B Locke F Paine	16		W F Dennen	8	
IS IN BC MP IVE OF	E 14	col	At Brigh	ton	
()a			J S Henry	57	
F Jones & Co	6	20	J 8 Henry Scattering	80	
d Sargent	80	50	H A Gilmore	8	
F Addin	20	60	H & Gilmore W Mills	4	
ourser & San-			M F Austin	26	
born	18		C D Lewis	3	
8 Peavey	23	17	D A Walker	24	
Heath	3	45	D A Walker		
At Waterto	WI	1-	Western	a.	
Farwell	17	40	At Bright	on.	
				40	
Wood	25	140	8 8 Learned	102	
F Wallace	71	100	Sturtevant &		
			Haley	100	
Vermon	k.		Morris Beef		
At Waterto	wn		Co	935	
red Savage	17	50		k W	feel
N Jenne	7	30	Co.		
N Jenne H Woodward	1 4	-	NEDM&W		
B Combs	27		Co	1	160
L Hall	22		At Wateri	OW	
V G Townsend	-		R Bickerdike		482

Not a week of heavy exports of cattle with only three steamers for the trade, and of course it would not have been profitable to have cattle here at hand without steamers. The total of the week for foreign ports were 1638 cattle, 1784. Sheep, with fair representation from anada. The English market on State cattle is slow of sale at 11212c, d. w., which was the range of last week, excepting tops at 12½c.

Shipments and destinations—Un steamer Doltonhalf, for London, 242 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 28 State and 237 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 743 Canada statle by J. A. Hathaway; 743 Canada sheep by W. G. Elliott and three other parties.

Horse Business. Export Traffic.

street sale stable sold at last sale 20 head at \$60, 275. There is a good demand for horses that will show speed. These sales are becoming more popular on account of the large number of en tries of fast trotters and pacers. At Weich & Hall's sale stable a quiet week, and arrivals very light. What were sold were from \$60,2160. At Myer, Abrams & Co's international horse exchange had in 2 loads of Western that sold from \$60,2160; not many over \$150 Expressmen are not paying \$150 for 140,026,600 b horses. At Moses Colman & Sons sold fully 60 head at \$40,2160, with better outlook

Union Tards, Watertown. Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1900. Values on beef cattle have not changed from the closing rates of last week. Such as had beef cows sold at 3% c down to 2½c. Western steers steady at prices paid last week, costing \$5.50@6.10 per cwt., l. w. O. H. Forbush sold 2 beef cows, of 1680 fbs. at \$3.15; l beef cow of 20 fbs. at 3¼c; l, o. 1120 fbs. at 3% c; l cow. of 880 fbs. at 2% c. W. F. wallace sold at 3c. J. A. Hathaway sold 10 steers, of 1600 fbs. at \$6.10 \$\mathbb{P}\$ cwt; 15 do of 1550 fbs at \$6; 10, of 1600 fbs. at 5% c; 20 of 1475 fbs. at 5% c.

Milch Cows. The market still quiet, with light demand. dome selections changed hands at \$40@46. Comnon cows at \$20@38.

Fat Hogs. Market improved 1/4@1/4c Local bogs at 61/4 263/4c, d. w Western bogs at 51/4@53/4c l w. Sheep Houses.

The market is not heavy in supply, and requirements light when compared with some weeks. A few Canada lambs on the market selling not quite as high as the Western, the latter lambs at \$4.36 p cwt... and sheep 'at \$3.85.84.10 p cwt. A few local sheep at 3½.840. !¡Veal Calves.; 3 5

Live Ponitry. 22 4 Four tons, that cost 91/2@10c for mixed lots by Droves of Veni Calves.

Maine—P. A. Berry. 20; Libby Bros., 52;
M. D. Holt & Son, 55; W. A. Gleason, 20; Harris
& Fellows, 125; Wardwell & McIntire, 40; H.
M. 1 owe, 30; F. L. Howe, 15; A. Dimond, 5; S.
E. Raton, 19 C. «. Hall, 10.
New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 11; A. B. Locke,
2; A. F., Jones & Co. 30; Ed. Sargent, 40; E. F.
Ad. F., Jones & Co. 30; Ed. Sargent, 40; E. F.
Ad. F., Jones & Co. 30; Ed. Sargent, 40; E. F.
Wood, 12; Courser & Sanborn, 4; G. S. Feavey,
22; George Heath, 5; F Farwell, 30; Breek &
Wood, 20; W. F. Wallace, 140.
Vermont—Fred Savage, 60; H. N. Jenne, 45;
H. B. Combs, 16; W. A. Ricker, 125; W. W.
Pitkin, 14; w. A. Farnham, 30; M. G. Flanders,
76; F. Ricker, 46.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 117; W. A. Bardwell, 5; scattering, 150; B. A. Glimore, 113; W.
Mills, 15; w. F. Austin, 18; D. A. Walker, 64
Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 1626 (cattle, '451 sheep 12,029 closes, 688 calves, 100 horses. From West, 11,700 hogs, 100 borses. Maine, 100 cattle, 11,900 hogs, 100 borses. Maine, 100 cattle, 1230 sheep, 38 hogs, 391 calves. New Hampshire, 46 cattle, 10 sheep 6 hogs, 13 calves. Massachusetts, 204 cattle, 85 hogs, 13 calves. Massachusetts, 204 cattle, 85 hogs, 14 calves. Canada, 211 sheep. Tuesday. Western cattle steady in price, but where country oxen or heavy cattle were conserved the market was full 1/4c lower, and beef leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and beef leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and beef leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and beef leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and beef leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower, and leading to the market was full 1/4c lower. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

For Sale—Bull fit for immediate use. Dropped Aug. 17, 1899. Some white markings. Sire, Lorono, full brother of Sophie Hudson, 19 lbs. 12½ cz. and grandson of imported Tormontor. Dam. Kate Gordon. 15 los. 15 cz. dam of Kanette, 28 lbs. 12½ cz.

Write for price to

Jerseys HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

cows were sold at prices paid last Wednesday. The demand for beef cattle not extensive. J. F. Payne sold 12 oxen, of 18,500 fbs, at 4%c; 3 eers, of 2290 fbs, at 3%c, 1 bull, of 1000 fbs, at 3c W. F Austin sold 8 beef cows, av. 9t0 fbs, at 3c; 8 bulls at \$18 a head. F. L. Howe sold 8 oxen, av. 1450 fbs, at 5c Wardwell & McIn tire sold 2 oxen, of 2600 fbs at 4%g4%c, l. w

Milch Cows. Not any improvement in the demand, and good cows were sold a: \$4(@48,wel worth the money. Common grades slow of sale W. F. Austin sold 8 springers, \$30@42. P. A. Berry, 2 extra cows, \$40 each

Less than one-half the usual disposals from Maine, and the amount at Brighton market not at all heavy Buyers oo id take in arrivals at a glance, and therefore bid a fraction higher There were several lots that were sold at 6c, but selected good veals Harris & Fellows sold 125 calves at 054 c JW. A. Gleason, 19 calves, of 127 bs, at 6c. J 18. Henry, 21 calves, of 120 bs. at 5c; 4 calves, of 200 bs, at 32 c less of 130 bs, near to 6c.

Late Arrivals and Sales. ## Late Arrivals and Sales.

Wednesday—A hard day to sell mich cows and agood day to buy, and the same on beef cows that were selling at ¼c lower rates than last week. Dealers as a rule look for slim trade in August. Libby Bros sold 2 springers at sate Hogs.—Per pound, 5½ 65% c, live weight; snotes. wholesale, ...: retail, \$1.50@5.50; country dressed hogs, 6¼ 66% c.

\*\*real Calves.—S½ 60 \*\*p.\*.

### dides.—Brighton, 6 66% c \*\*p.\*; country lots, 56 cc.

Oalf Skins.—600@\$1.25. Dairy skins, 40@ co.

Tailow.—Brighton, 4 65 \*\*p.\* b; country lots, 50 cows for slim, 40 cows at \$35 and some at \$50. W. F. Wallace 10 cows to sell again at \$37 a head; good cows to sell again at \$37 a

Store Pigs. Light demand, with small pigs at 1.50@2 50. Shotes, 3.50@5 50

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices

ı	
	Poultry.
	Fresh Killed.
	Northern and Kastern—  Spring ducks
	Live Poultry.
	Fowls \$7 fb

Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. Creamery, seconds.
Creamery, eastern
Dairy, Vt. extra.
Dairy N. Y. extra.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts
Dairy N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
West imitation creamery, small tubs west imitation cr'y, large tubs firsts " ladle firsts and extras...... Extra dairy 21@ 17@19 

New York, twins, extra P to .

Extra northern creamery.... Extra northern dairy.....

.. 231/4 @ .. 21@ .. 17@19 .. 221/4 @ 23

Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz...

Bastern choice fresh
Bastern fair to good...

Michigan fancy fresh
Vt. and N.H. choice fresh
Western fair to good...

Western selected, fresh Green Vegetables,

Beets, new, P bush... Lima beans, \$\psi\$ bush.

Squash, new, marrow, \$\psi\$ bbler.

Spinach, native, \$\psi\$ bu......

Turnips, flat, \$\psi\$ box......

Turnips, yellow, \$\psi\$ bbl......

Tomatoes, native, \$\psi\$ bu......

Apples, ₽ bbl Astrachan..... Peaches, Md. & Del., fancy, \$\psi\$ bakt.

'com. to good, \$\psi\$ bakt.

Cal., \$\psi\$ box.

Plums,
Blueberries, native, \$\psi\$ carrier, Del.

Grapes, \$\psi\$ carrier, Dels.

hiagara
black. Muskmelons, ≱ crate. ...... Watermelons, ₽ hun ...... Pineappies, each....

The market in a little better shape than last week, as arrivals were lighter. There were sales at 6c down to 5c; grassers at 3½c The usual sales by W. F. Wallace, H. N. Jenne and others. Overweights, each...

Deacon and dairy skins.....

Lambakins each, country......

Country Pelts, each..... Choice Canadian P bu ......

Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy..... Grass Seeds.

a, foreign...
ediums, choice hand picked....
ediums, screened ....
ediums, foreign... Hay and Straw.

Flour and Grain. Flour.—The market quoted higher. Spring patents, \$4 15@5 00. Spring, clear and straight, \$2 80@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 90@4 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60@4 2b.

Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 96c P bag, and \$205 32 10 P bbl; granulated, \$250 3260 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 65@4 00 \$\text{P} bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3 40@3 50 \$\psi\$ bb for ground and rolled, and \$3 75@3 80 for cu Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$8 05@ 3 75 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market higher. No 3 yellow, spot. 48½c. Steamer yellow, new, 48½c. No. 3 yellow, 48½c. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot, 30½c. No. 2 clipped, white, 30% 30½c. No. 3 clipped, white, 29% 30c. Heavier grades, spot, 29% 30c. Clipped, to ship, white, 31@31½c.

Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds Middings, sacked, \$1750@19 00. Bran, spring, \$16 00@16 75. Bran, winter, \$17 50. Red Doc, \$20 00. Mixed feed, \$18 25@19 50. Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 25@26 00. Malt .- The market is steady with trade ruling

State grades, 6-rowed, 60@65d. State, 2 rowed, 58@60c. Western grades, 60@65c. Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher a 50@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@57c for No. 2 8-rowed State, and 42@47½c.

Bye.—Quiet, \$3 25@3 75 \$7 bbl.

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan.... 17@18 4-blood blood blood Fine delaine, Ohio..... "Michigan. Washed fleece.

KERPING BOOTS .- W. J. B., Norfolk County. crop of mangles so that they can be used for spring feeding than to bury them in clean, dry sand. We have kept other roots in that way. We have also kept them well in he ps on the bottom of a cool, dry cellar, covering them with any material which will exclude the air and light and will not absorb moisture. They can also be put in a pit out of doors, if it is servered up enough to keep out the frost, and no water gets into it. Enough might be put in the cellar to use until the pit was opened, for, while we think the time when roots or other succulent food is most needed by the stock is in the spring before they can get out to grass, we like to have a
few every week in the winter. And yet we
would not grow roots for that purpose alone, if
we could manage to have a slio. For those who have but one or two sows, perhaps the roots would be more convenient, and if the cellar is too warm or too damp to keep them well, try making a pit for them.

SAVING STRAW. A Karsas correspondent of the Farmer's Tribune calls attention to the great waste on many farms by the careless way in which the straw is put up, not in stacks, but in piles, usually by a gang of boys who think they are doing all that is expected of them if they can keep it out of the way of the carrier or the ele-vator. We think there are farmers nearer than Kansas who have the same fault, and lose money by it. Straw is too valuable as a rough fodder in ections where hay is high priced to be wasted as it often is. And even where hay is cheap there are uses for straw as mulch, as thatching and bedding, for which it is worth more than hay. Put a good man at the straw stack, or build a good stack of the straw after the threshing is over, and then try to learn how to save money by

VALUE OF A DAY'S RAIN. 22@ to figure up how much its value would be. Crop experts in the West estimated a few weeks ago that the corn crop in Kansas would not be more than one haif a full crop. After one day's rain they changed their estimate to 80 per cent, thus adding 100,000 000 bushels to the amount a datleas' \$35 000,000 to the value of that one to the advantage, socially speaking, of at leas' \$35 000,000 to the value of that one or op. In Nebraska after a day of rain they es timated the value of the corn crop to be \$51,505, and when families consist of grown up sons and daughters, rather than of young children, it is a point worth considering.

200@ 275

200@ 275 farmers of those two States because of one day's rain. If those who claimed to have a process of producing rain by artificial means had but made their claim good, what a salary they would have been entitled to ask.

FATAL BFFECTS OF GREEN SORGHUM. There has been much discussion in some of the Western papers as to the cause of cattle dying western papers as to the cause of catrie dying suddenly after eating green sorghum. All were aware of the facts, yet chemists have been unable to detect any poison in the sorghum plant or in the organs of the animals that died from eating it. A writer in the Louisiana Planter, who says he lost in this way last year eatile that cost him \$1050, thinks he can account for it. He says: "The blamed stuff won't be swallowed. It simply gets warned and ilmbered a little, coats itself over with the tough, sticky saliva, or slobber, repairs to the glottle, pastes itself smoothly over that organ, closing the traches, o windpipe, and the poor brute in the greates distress and misery smothers to death-dies fo the want of air. My remedy would be to swab out the throat immediately so as to remove the bits of blades that have pasted themselves over 15@50 the glottis, or opening to the windpipe. They 00@1.75 will sometimes stick there like a wet paper to will sometimes stok there like a wet paper to the roof of the mouth. The saliva of the dow is more sticky than that of a human, and the smooth blades of sorghum stick worse than a fezzy leaf." His explanation seems plausible at least, and those who lose cattle in this way should examine the entrance to the windpipe to

ABANDONED FARMS. We have seldom seen a better excuse for the abandoned farms in New England than we find n the Farming World of Toronto, in an arti-cie from a Canadian correspondent, who tells wby many of the early settlers in Canada had not met with the success which they deserved by their courage, their vigor and their hard work. He says: "Many of us settled on land which never should have been settled on, that should He says: Many here should have been settled on, that should have been kept in woods, in which condition it would have been worth a hundred times more than it has been in a cleared condition.' than it has been in a cleared condition.' The same rule as the many cases those looking the same rule as the says if the many cases those looking the same rule as the says if the same rule as the same rule as the says if the same rule as the same than it has been in a cleared condition.'
He also says 'in many cases those looking for locations; were not qualified to judge for themselves as to the fitness of the land they were looking at, particularly when covered with unbroken wood, and their eagerness to locate on land of their own prevent them giving the time and care to the subject that such an important

and care to the subject that such at important subject deserved." We can give no better reason why many farms in New England, which are abandoned or stould be, ever became settled, and we rejoice whenever we hear of their being returned to the growing of forests, from which they never should have been diverted. Farms abandoned years sgo, and left to the renovating rocess of a wood growth to bring them to ertile condition again. WINTER WHEAT.

The Iowa Experiment Station says that in that State the acreage of winter wheat was but about one twentieth as much as the spring wheat in 1895, while in 1898 it was one-sixth as much. This increase in growing winter wheat is partly due to the fact that the yield from winter wheat number of years. The crops there have averaged for seven years out of the past ten over 45 bushels per acre. In two years, 1892 and 1896, no winter wheat was sown owing to a very dry

weather in the fail, and in 1898 the crop was entirely killed. This year the crop was 55.3 bushels per sore, and in 1895 it was 64.7, whire the lowest yield was 25 bushels in 1892. Of 19 varieties sown last year, all selected because of the lowest yield was 25 bushets in 1892. Of 19 varieties fown last year, all selected because of supposed hardness, only 14 survived the winter, and ten of these were injured more or less. The other four which were not injured at all were the Turkish Red, Bearded Fite, Buds Peath and Bulgarian, and the yields in order pamed all exceeding 50 bushels to the acre. They had six varieties tested in 1898 as to their milling qualities, and with a perfect milling wheat marked 100, the Turkish Red was given 99 points, Buda Festh 97 and Bulgarian 96. All this four varieties that proved hardy had a fle and rather stiff straw, a short bearded head with white chiff, and grain much resembling the hard red spring wheats. All things of nidered, they pronounce the Turkish Red the best variety for that State Six varieties of bearded wheat staying day the same of 1899 they sowed four sections of land with different crops to be afterward sceded to wheat. Rape gave 22 tons per acre weighed green; millet 57 tons when cured, buckwheat gave 26 bushels and flax 17 bushels of seed per acre. After these flax 17 bushels of seed per sore. After these were taken off in August the land was plowed rolled, and then harrowed once a week until Sept. 9, when it was seeded with five pecks per acre of the Turkish Red wheat. The best yield was after the rape, followed by flax, buckwheat and millet in the order named, but on each the y'eld was larger than where wheat was sown on land that had been summer fallowed, as it lodged on the fallowed ground and did not on these plots. They found yield of grain was not in-creased by manuring because of lodged wheat. They had better results from seed sown before the middle of September than afterward, there being a constant and nearly regular decrease from the 48 bushels of that sown Sept 11 to the 37.8 bushels where seeding was rot done until Sept. 30, but where the Hesian fly is troubling it may be well to wait until after the middle of the month. They would not after the middle of the month. They would sow clover and timothy on winter wheat in the spring, as, if winter wheat kills, the grass seed in lost if sown in the fall. They have got good catches in this way, and the harrowing in of the grass seed seems to benefit the wheat crop.
They have not been able to find any variety of
oats that will withstand the winter, though every year farmers are swindled by buying oats claimed to be hardy enough to live it sown in

Calling in the Country.

As so many families are wending their way countrywards and are taking country houses for the summer months—and even far into the autumn—the subject of calling on the one side and of returning calls on the other is just now of no little inverest to not a few of our readers. Although we are constantly answering our cor-respondents' questions relative to leaving cards and paying calls, and although we explain the rules and routine that should be observed, yet incidentally side issues have frequently to be taken into consideration which necessitates a decision being made between two alternatives . e., to do this or to do that. Oircumstance create these situations, and according to circum stances they must be decided, and within the rules of etiquette.

The first step to be taken in country calling i

for the residents to call upon the new comers in a neighborhood. This privilege—for it is one in every sense of the word, seeing that new comers may not take the initiative in this matter— enables residents to take their own line of action, and either to call or not to call as it best pleases them, and though new comers may resent this, yet they must submit to the inevitable. Sometimes an opportunity comes to them to syince a similar stanc- fishness, if we may so style it, and that is when residents after months of delay elect to call or send invitations to garden parties without having called. This phase in country calling occurs rather frequently, and it is well to weigh the matter dispassionately and ascertain, if possible, the reasons that occasioned the uncomplimentary delay before deciding what line to take up. Absence from home, ill health or bereavement are the valid and recognized excuses for apparent want of civility, while underlying these is perhaps an indifference about making new acquaintances, a doub as to the length of their stay, and a reluctance to We have all said within a few weeks that a day of good soaking rain would be worth a great deal to the farmer, but probably we never tried to figure up how much its value would be. Orop to figure up how much its value would be. Orop

When country houses are rented for a short a rule are disinclined to call upon the new tenants, considering that the time is too short for this to be desirable, and the tenants of such homes are generally of the same opinion. Over this period it is usual to call as soon after arri-val as convenient, and these calls should be returned also with alacrity—vay within a week. People are seldom at home during calling hours, and thus it is that cards are so often left in the first instance, and again when calls are returned and this negatives any sociability between fami lies of residents and new comers for some time, if not for altogether. When residents are so inclined after calls have been interchanged, they often include these new neighbors in their invitations to garden parties, an i, if accepted, they have an opportunity of judging the social merits of the strangers; if the verdict is a favorable one, they soon take their place in the county society, as at these garden parties introductions are easily effected or as easily avoided as incli-nation may dictate. Some new comers, however object to accepting invitations before they have actually met the givers thereof, either when calling, or through being introduced to them at the houses of neighbors with whom they have

become acquainted.

A comewhat disputed point of etiquetts, and one over which feeling is apt to run high, is whether those who return year after year to the same neighborh od for the summer months should call upon the residents who they know or whether the residents should call upon them From a common sense point of view, residents cannot be expected to call upon their friends unless made aware of their strival beforehand by letter or by rumor. When they have this knowledge it is right and proper that they should call as soon as may be upon these summer neighbors; but if they have it not these latter should hasten to call, or weeks may elapse before the information of their arrival in the neighborhood triends know of their arrival, they go and see them at ones; if not aware of it, the visitors endeavor, in the company of their hostesses, to call during their stay. The exception to tals is when residents are not acquainted with the friends of their friends, and have no desire to make their acquaintance. When this is no, no calling on either side takes place.—BostonBudget

\$100 Reward \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease

that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Oatarrb. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the med ical fraternity. Oatarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Oure is taken internally, soting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundatio of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assistin nature in doing its work. The proprietors have is much larger, and on the station farm it has been nearly double that of spring wheat for a

About POTASH

Plenty of Potash must be used to stiffen the stalk, to prevent lodging, and produce plump, full-weight grain-Wheat, Rye or Barley. If the fertilizer is lacking in Potash the crop will be greatly reduced.

Send for free, illustrated books telling all about the use of fertilizers and Potash.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York 

#### FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD.

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, in cluding name, address or initials. No Display Cash to accompany the order,

FOR SALE-varm, 45 s., high ground, good house and barn, plenty fruit, 8 s. woodland nor good markets, 2 good henhouses; will se lebrap. BOX 190, Millville, Mass.

S'ITUATION wanted on a farm by American boy 17 years old. A Ohrletjan home more o. ject then wares. Our farmer speaks favorably o' im. ARTHUR O. BLANEY, Care of C. A. Uff rd. 12 West streef, Boston, Mass.

POR NALE-For case, a good paying reta milk route in suburbs of Region. Parties lars as desired. M. B., Box 1985, Boston.

A NY one wishing a first class foreman on a calry or sentleman's farm address, BOX 803, Middleboro, Mass.

FARMER WANTED.—American man with small family. experience in leare of horses necessary. Only first-class man with references need address. P. O. Box 332, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Uspable, trustworthy Protestant woman to de general housework in family a torse, living just outside village limits; good home and wages, according to ability to any such person destrous of permanent situation. Address at mose with references, MRS. CHARLES A WOOLSON, Springfield, Vr.

WANTED-Capable Protestent woman for farm housework; good home, all modero conveniences, \$3 per wees. Also noy about 16, to make himsel; generally useful and drive market wagor. NATHAN SMITH, Waltham. Mass.

TwO farm bands wanted; must be clean, quick milkers and understand ordinary farm work; state age, nationality and wages wanted. GEO. D. SPRAGUE, Granby, Mass. WANTED-Young man to learn the milk business from hay-mow to consumer; no liquor or tobacco. THE EVANS DAIRY, Telephone 3271-2, Providence, B. f.

WE want a number of farm managers, dairy-men and pouttymen: good wages; must be reliable. THE BURAL SCIENCE AGENCY, Durham, N. H.

WANTED-Temperate, reliable man to ped-die milk, and farm work; state wages. BOX 367, Waterbury, Ot.

SCOTCH Collies, all ages. Registered, train'd breeding stock. Testimonials. Five to fict dollars. If you mean business, we can "fix you out." MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany. Vt.

BERKSHIRE Pigs for sale, Longtellow strain.
First premium at Nashua Fair Association. LAWNDALE FARM, Tyngsboro, Mass.

BES for sale. Two full colonies of Italian Bees in first-class condition in L. Hives, and one new colony just out. Price, \$6, incinding section holders and sections. O. H. PERRY. West Somerville, Mass.

RAYMOND, Box 3254 Boston.

CHOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, stucky plants will be sent or 2. Price, \$4 per thousand. ALBERT S. WALKER, South Portsmouth, R. I. CATS, all about them. Send for linestrated circular. WALNUT RIDGE FARMS, Box 3028. Boston.

PINE Golden and Silver Wyandotte stock and eggs. Broeder over 15 years. F. S. TENNEY, Box M. Peterboro, N. H.

## **TYPEWRITERS**

RENTED-SOLD-EXCHANGED. New and second-hand. All makes rented at \$8.00 and \$4.00

E. E. BABB TYPEWRITER CO., Tel., Boston 2912. 25 Arch St., Boston.

Agents for REM-SHO TYPEWRITER. If you need a competent stenographer we will supply you free of charge.

A very Desirable Stylish Bay Horse not any color marks, excellent roadster for sa'e. Kind and easy to handle. Can road nigh on to 2.45. Perfectly sound, in his ninth year. Price \$150. A bargain for one who is thoroughly in love with a splendid driver. Can be seen and driven in Boston, Address ROBERTS,

Box 2023, Boston, Mass.

## FOR SALE

Situated in Bristol, Conn., on the Highland division of M. Y., N. H. & H. B. B., 30 minutes run on cas west of Charter Oak Park. Buildings include gran hibition buildings and barn, with stable room for 19 o more horses. This is called the Bristol Park, and contains about 85 acres. Adjoining this are about 40 acres belonging to the estate of Wallace Barnes, which contain a beautiful trout stream and magnif cent grove of natural forest trees, hickory, oak hemlock, tulip, etc. These two pieces would make a not pull or lug; drive easy and rein like testrable private or public park. The track, one of the best in Connecticut, is very desirable for training purposes. This property, situated in a thriving town, will be sold at a price which will make it paying is vestment.

C. F. BARNES, Bristol, Conn.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next o kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARIA G. BAKER, late of Melrose, in said County, deceased, intestate

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said/deceased to Thomas Kemp of Welifieet in the County of Barnstable. without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, onthe eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1900, at nine o clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusertrs PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

W. E. ROGERS. Asst. Register.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst Register.

#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law next of kin, creditors, and all other persors interested in the estate of ANN SARAH SANBORN, sometimes called ANN EARAH SANBORN, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased intestate.

HEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said decessed to J Walter Sanborn of Somerville in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex on the eighteenth day of September, A D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, il any you have, why the same should not be granted.

snow cause, it any you have, why the same should not be granted
And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the "Massachusetts Ploudham, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, Charles J McIntire. Eq., First Judge of said Court, [this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand pine hundred.

Moseley's in 60 minutes. Cream:: \$7.00 to \$15.00. Separator Agents Wanted.

MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., Clinton, lowa.

HORSE MANURE.

The proprietor of a stable in Hoxbury, Mass., on a good street, easy of access, has 10 cords horse manure which he wishes carted away at once. Most of it has been piled outside the stable, but a few cords need to be pitched out of the basement by the cords need to be pitched out of the basement by the purchaser. All from grain-fed horses. Any reader of this paper may have this manure free of cost except the handling. First come, first served. For further particulars, write to

"ROWBURK STABLE,"

F. O. Box 2403, Boston, Mass.



Endorsed by all eading Horsemen to side lining or pulling horses. Horses afraid of electrics perfectly controlled; for colt breaking has no superior. Ask your harness maker for it. Price \$2.00. For articulars address.

W. T. CIBSON. i Willard Street, Cambridge, Mass Agencies: MARKIW. CROSSIM CO., "Boston, Mass.

## PAIR BAY MARES.

MOSEMAN BROS., . New Yorb. N. Y.

Six and Seven Years Old. 16 I-4 Hands High.

Weigh 2250 Pounds. Fine style, high actors; go clear, and are sound; extra good roadsters; light steppers and handle exceedingly easy; do one horse; a very desirable pair for carriage; would make a great pair of leaders for four in hand. Price, \$1500.

C. A. CHAPMAN,

Ferrisburg, Vt.

#### OUR HOMES.

More, Not Less.

matters of courteous usage.

Not only in business, however, but in oxygenated blood." jects—something of supreme importance, it larger amount of it. seems to us—that insensibly we drift into a As we cannot all go to the seashore state of carelessness and indifference as to whenever there is a hot wave, D. Kellogg those with whom we come in contact, and reminds us that there is cool water else eventually we miss much of the beauty and where than in the oc:an. Most of us have charm of living, without realizing just it always in our houses. Says he: "One of

never so short but there is time enough for full bath at a temperature of from 92° to 95° courtesy?" And Another said, "Is not the one can live in that kind of a bath indefi-life more than meat?" O what advantage nitely." He continues: are possessions, whether material or intelwith pleasure at his approach?

tesy, but too little. Its absence may be noted everywhere, in homes and schools, in the shops, on the care, at the summer resorts, even in the churches, where of all places care and hurry should be left outside.

We would resent the implication that we have a shop to the care and the same in the care and the same instance and at the same instance and at the same that could be windered to the care and the same that could be with the care and the same that could be with the care and the same that the first infestation of the care with the care indispensable in familiar.

The neutral bath is good for children that some eggs may be laid to have the some eggs may be laid to some instances at the summer replacement to the care, at the summer required is from the to to five n makes them tough and impairs their fivor. The same eggs may be laid to be the some instances at the summer required is from the to to five n makes them tough and impairs their fivor. The same eggs may be laid to have the some eggs may be laid to seve the some instances at the summer required is from the to five n makes them tough and impairs their fivor. The same to to five n the tought in the corn to obtain all the milk and deep border of Rynalisance edges one side to the corn to obtain all the milk and the some eggs may be laid to be the tought in the corn to obtain all the mink and the corn to five n makes them to one fiver makes them to one fiver.

He desired food is conveniently at hand.

It is possible that some eggs may be laid to have the sounder their fiver. The same that the fiver makes them to one fiver and the summer than the mink and the corn to obtain all the mink and the corn to five n makes them to obtain all them to five n makes them to one fiver tesy, but too little. Its absence may be benefit. bound to us by the ties of love and companionship, yet it is oftener the sin of omission than that of commission which is recorded against us by our dear ones.

Example is contagious, especially among in life which so successfully smooths the sharp angles which so often confront us as over us for good is incalculable. Very different emotions are roused by those who pursue an opposite course. It it not worth while to cultivate more courtesy, rather than allow it to relapse into blivion? ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

### The Werkbox.

EMBROIDERTD DOILY (18X18). This pretty doily had for its design sprays of blossoms and fruit (strawber-

Materials-Haminway's Japan and Spanish doss.

variety, Japan floss No. 0655, 655, 656, 657 658, 659, 660, 661; aarp; frait, 0635, 655, 656, 683, 693, 684 Blossoms: 691, 682, 683, 0655, Japan floss

Centres: 647, 4094, 410. Leaves: 0428, 428, 429 4294 430, 431, Scallop: 581 or 691, Spanish floss. Fill in berry crosswise, short stitch on To quote again:

wrong side, not much filling. Start at the

Blossomy: Waite 691, shades of green, new blossoms with light pink, 0655; polien of 647, 4094 410

Leaves: On the outer edge of the leaf use EVA M NILES

### Bathing in Hot Weather.

Cold is the natural antidote for heat. This is simply saying that when one has a of it away. When one is too hot, the cure is to remove some of the heat-to lower the temperature. This can be done best by bodily contact with a cooler medium, and the most generally accessible one is water. below. D:. Kallogg first informs us that other member of the moth family. there are no disorders which so readily deat to hot weather. See bathing, he says, of hydrot terapy. And what is true of sea against ignition of the vapor bathing is also true of bathing in natural water too long, Dr. Kellogg goes on:

in the water, as some people think. The larve attracted to them killed.

When a person dashes into cold water, the first thing he does is to draw a deep breath; the lungs swell out, a deep inspiration is taken, and the heart begins to pound away Among other peculianities of a busy age, a with wonderfully increased vigor and

circles some one has actually gone on record increases heart activity, so that the blood as favoring the abolishment of the time-honored "Dear Sir" and "Yours very have more blood and purer blood carried truly " from business letters, and has mis- nto every tissue of the body. The result applied much valuable time and effort in an is a stirring up of the bodily forces and a estimate of the time consumed in these little distribution throughout the system of larger amount of highly vitalized and

home and social life, there seems an incli-nation to omit many small attentions to activity of which is increased by the appliothers which were once considered essential cation of cold or by sea bathing, we are to good breeding. It is not a lack of kindly sold, is the digestive function. The applicationing which causes this condition, but it ion of cold water to the ikn atimulates is rather the result of the high pressure the secretion of gastrie juice. Every one under which most of us are living. Innu- knows what an appetite is given by a walk merable interests and duties fill the days, and it is inevitable that sooner or later something must be crowded out. So absorbed in the same way. All the organs of the do we become in the pursuit of various ob- body perform more effective work and a

what has brought about the change.

Was it not Emerson who said, "Life is weather is by the neutral bath, which is a

"When visiting Vienas, about seventeen lectual, if one has forfeited the love of those years ago, the writer found in one of the nearest, or has failed to find in the great hospitals there a man who had been in a sea of human faces some which brighten warm bath, with only his head exposed, for diteen months, and he was improving Most of us are willing factors in the busy every day. By an accident he had burned world, and desire to contribute in some nearly half the skin off his body, and his degree to the sum total of hum an progress, doctors had put him into that bath and but is it necessary to sacrifice all that is kepthis body submerged in water while the best in life to that end? Better that some new skin was growing; that was the only things should wait, to be performed, per-hape, by other hands, than that such should was saved by that means. This practice is in woolens. Before leaving; the house, it There is not too much of genuine cour- in the neutral baths for many months, with cles by depositing its eggs in places where

We would resent the implication that we and aids absorption; it increases the action have flown in through the windows of of the material. Nothing could be more pruit juices are indispensable in families clothing. The heroes of the Revolution had a were remiss in any respect toward those of the midneys and soaks the skin full of attes and upper rooms. It is known, how-

"Suppose the baby is restless and wakeful. Pat him into a neutral bath, make a cort of hammock of a sheet by pinning the corners or tying them down below the tub, and then place the baby on the sheet and child "politeness," as it is often called, unless the mother or teacher is herself an object girls showed me this method of preparing the bath for the baby, and I think is is very the carpet bette when it he bath for the baby, and I think is is very the bath for the baby, and I think it is very that quality in others. Yet there is nothing practical and original. If the temperature is 110°, the baby may stay in this bath a week, being taken out occasionally.

"Toe neutral bath is also good for old genuine courtesy. We respect the man or woman who is civil to us, and their influence no matter how hot the weather is, can take the neutral bath with advantage, and not ning to put in an appearance in many cases fear overheating '

What shall be done in case of sunstroke? H re, too, sold water is the care, Dr. Kel- women should be devoatly thankful, for logg says, but it must be applied with direction. With cold water poured None of the substitutes has stood the wear from a height of five or six feet, the water and tear as cashmere did, without wrinkbeing about 60° or colder (ice-water if you ling, rubbing shiny or catching the dust, can get it), and with two or three people but with the reign of rough surface goods rabbing the patient vigorously, we may ex. cashmere went out, and only now when pect a cure in almost every case." R gard- | g itness of weight and smoothness of texting the morning bath, D. Killogs says that are the qualities most desirable in dress when cold it is disagreeable in hot weather material does it once more appear. No mato some peop'e, who complain that their terial will be more used for simple fall Berries, ripe and unripe: red Sharpless skin becomes overheated. Such persons gowns, and the latest importations how shinid apply a hot spoids bath or shower both plain and embroidered each meres in a bath, as hot as it can be borne, for fifteen bewildering variety of exquisite shades. or twenty seconds. Tals is to be followed by a cooling off; after the cold water a importers are buying in large quantities douche of hot water (110°) should follow- but although wiry it musses more easily a short double, while one can count ten- than the cashmere. and then one will be cooled off for all day.

point of berry with the two strands of red, long enough to make an impression of heat close the surface; this notifies the body that gent. The cheaper qualities of broad661. For an unrice berry start with light how water is coming, and the body prepares 661. For an unvipe berry start with light hot water is coming, and the body prepare green, 683 and 683, shading into the green for it by diminishing heat production and the light pink 655, making the berry as ripe lowering all the activities which increase in color as 660. The seeds on the red beat; the vessels of the skin are dilated, berries put on with small stitches, gold the blood is more rapidly cooled, and all 499k. On those that are not ripe use green the bodily functions are carried on at a little lower tide, the hear elimination being increased at the same time, so that, if there 682 on lower petals, touching a few of the is a tendency to febrile action, it may be checked by this means.

"If one is exhausted by a hard day's work what is the best thing to give relief, two strands, shading toward centre with and to secure a comfortable night? A hot one, use a little brown, 300 and 301, for faded bath, at a temperature of from 104° to 110°, at bedtime, quickly cooled to 92°. Lie in this neutral bath till you feel sleepy, then rouse yourself, and roll into bed, and you will have a comfortable night's rest. A hot bath refreshes the system, stimulates the elimination of fatigue poisons, relieves thing in excess, the remedy is to take some irritation, and secures a comfortable condition for sleep."-Literary Digest.

### The Carpet Beetle.

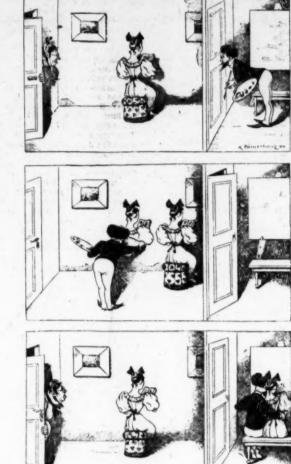
By the "buffalo moth," the carpet Hence the cool bath. This is simple enough; beetle, Anthrenus scrophularia, is inbut there is so much to be said about ways tended. It is so strange that so improper and means, as well as about times and sea a name should ever have obtained any sons, that D. J. H. Kellogg finds four pages ency, for the carpet pest is the larva of a of Good Health (July) not too much to say it beetle, and has no resemplance to, or relain. Part of what he tells us is quoted sionship with, the clothes-moth, or any

The best remedies for this troublesome and to the use of water as those incl- pest are found in the persistent use of kero sene, or (better still) benzine and gasoline is nothing more nor less than an empirical if the inflammable nature of these last two unscientific, but wonderfully beneficial form is borne in mind, and proper care taken, is a welcome innovation, doubtless brought

The favorite haunt of the larve 's beneath sources of water of all kinds. After the the borders of carpets, larking in the crevices usual warnings to bathers not to stay in the of the floor joinings. If the carpet is lifted. the lary me run rapidly and seek to escape by The binefit to be derived from sea bath- hiding beneath the baseboards. After killing is due, first of all, to the low tempera- ing all that can be found, the erevices should in the fashion world have been denouncing ture of the water, the temperature of sea besaturated with kerosene or benz'ne, to water seldom being above 70° or 75°. Water kill whatever young larvæ or eggs may be water seldom being above 70° or 75°. Water kill whatever young larve or eggs may be "tar baby" of blessed memory, "Kep on at that temperature very rapidly extracts sheltered there, and then be filled up with sayin' nuffil!" and bought more shirt heat from the body, so that if a person putty to prevent the resort of the insect to waists. The flannel waists of last season remains in water at that temperature a very them thereafter. Until there is reason to are to appear in brighter and more attract great length of time he loses considerable believe that all the insects have been dis-. Fresh water is usually posed of the carpets should be left unnailed, warmer than salt water; and in soft water o that their borders can be raised every reaction occurs more quickly than in salt few days and thorough search for the larve water, so that one may remain in it a little made. When exterminated, a strip of tarred paper of about eighteen inches in

reaction from cold—the reaction which fol- to guard against, by its odor, reinfestation. low; the extraction of hea;-then another When closets, wardrober, the drawers of green, etc., are beautiful, both in the flanreaction, in which there is an elevation of dressing tables, etc., are infested, all the nels and silks, while dots, big, little, rimtemperature, the bodily forces receiving an woolen material should be removed, and encircled, varying in size, in two colors on extra amount of heat. It is from this reac pieces of flannel (red is preferable) placed one background, every variety of dot imagtion that we derive the great benefit of sea thereir, to serve as baits. These should inable is represented in the shirt-wast bathing, and not from the salt in the air or be examined from time to time, and the stuffs. It is said that taffets separate

benefit comes from nothing else but the In early spring, the small, oval, white, more serviceable and pliable silks-preferblack and red beetle may be found upon the ably satin souple of a dull finish. 'Uold has the marvellous property of in | windows of infested rooms, seeking exit, | waists are to be still the correct thing, and ereasing vital work of all kinds. When that it may find some ambelliferous plant, slace waist dyed to some soft tint, made sold water is applied to the skin, impulses the police of which constitutes its entire over cream and worn with a cloth skirt of are sent inward that awaken every organ food—in strong contrasting habit to its the same colur, is all that there is of the of the body. Let us see what takes place: larva, whose food is found almost entir ly m at chic.



THE TRIUMPH OF ART.

ever, that the insect has often been introduced through purchase of carpets from infected carpst stores. In one instance that came under our observation, a large cluster of a score or more of the pape simost an impossibility to procure it in the were found on the corner of the underside quantities desired. - N. Y. Sun.

the carpet bietle when it has established itself in a nouse; yet it has been assomlished, and may be done whenever proper and persistent effort is made.—The Country

#### The New materials.

The antuon materials which are beginshow a resurree ion rather than a novelty. Cashmere is in high favor once more, and

Silk canvas is another material that the Cloths are, of course, to be in vogue for

the fall and winter, but the buyers say that "One has only to stay in the hot water never have they confined themselves to the present modes, and unless one buys broadcloth of the most expensive and pliable quality, one of the lighter-weight modes is better investment. Camel's bair, Venetian and cheviot will

be popular in street costumes, and for more elaborate occasions come the light-weight woole, silks and velvets. Everything points to a triumphal season

for velvet, the new coats and bolero opening up limitless possibilities for a fabric always rich and becoming. Plain velvets, velve brocades with satin, gold or silver grenadine overwrought with velvet design, robes of sahmere and nun's veiling with velves borders, to be made up with coats of valvet matching the border-all these are shown, or rather will be shown when the imported goods are displayed in the shops.

The sliks, too, are more beautiful than they have been before in years, and the woman to whom sweet simplicity doesn's appeal may be as gorgeous as she pleases Louis XV. and Louis XVI. brocades in ravishingitints and designs, with interwover threads of gold or silver, go cheek by lowl with soft Indian and Louisine weaves of ielicate hues and shadowy motifs. Oriental patterns-Moorish, Persian, East Indianfigure largely, and silks if old fashioned chints patterns suggest the days of Wattenn and his bergeres.

Liberty satin, panne, foulard ondoyantanything that will cling and fall in artistic olds-is in order; and many of the new silks come in forty-six inch widths, which bout by the prevailing tendency to obliterate marked and sharp figure lines and seams and swathe the figure in long, clinging folds.

The confirmed lover of shire waists will have an orgy in the fall if present indica tions continue. All the prophets honored the shirt waist, but the devotees, like the tive guise. The patterns and colors of the new flannels offer a variety and beauty never before attained in that material. All the fashionab e shades appear, in combinations as attractive as those of silks. The Persian designs are particularly effective, and con-"In connection with sea bathing there is width should be placed beneath the borders, ventionalized lotos flowers and leaves on delicate grounds of tris, pastel blue, silver waists are to give way almost entirely to

amounted to a mania, and that it has been

It is not an easy tack to exterminate Aid to One Struck by Lightning. them in the water. It is a popular belief that death from lightning is caused by internal burns or by the rupture of some vital organ, such as the physiological conditions of the stricken the white satin coff and collars. physiological conditions of the stricken person. The same also applies to p-ople kills d by contact with live wires. In cases Ole is a c relect, which is shaped to the figure, of lightning stroke and electric shock some another is a satin or slik band, which drapes of the chief nerve centres are intensely itself in natural folds, and the third is a white stimulated. One of these, the medulia ob-longata, situated at the head of the spinal dressy occasions these girdles are covered with cord, exercises considerable control over white or cream colored lace, and are closed with buckles of quaint design or richly j weled. the movements of respiration; while the serve which it sends out, and which is called from its wanderings the vagus, has seen. The gowns one sees are rull d and a similar power over the action of the tucked, and are masses of insertion and pulling tunctions of respiration and circulation are at ones interfered with. For this reason, in all cases, whether of lightning stroke or electric shock, the sufferer is to be placed in puffed electric shock, the sufferer is to be placed in puffed electric shock, the sufferer is to be placed in puffed electric shock. without delay in the most favorable posision for breathing, so that by energetically
subbing all parts of the body, and espeticularly good finish for the bottom of a skirt is deally by regular traction of the tongue, furnished by a number of wide folds, looking compiration may be restored if at all like deep tucks, and edged with gold lace. It is possible. Such attentions have recalled animation more than once when all hopes of receivary were given up. In one case of recevary were given up. In one case forty-five minutes clapsed before the patient pary lace border, embroidered holes, through gave signs of returning animation, and at which is drawn velvet ribbon or soft lace of he end of two hours he was able to speak, ch ff in ending in aboux on the bust. He experienced no other injury than burns welcome at tals time of summer migrati on the hands and thigh .- E sgineering.

#### Domestic Hints. TOMATO JELLY.

A tomato jelly which is delicious served with green said and mayonnaise dressing is made as follows: Boll a quart of canned tomatoes twenty minutes with one bay leaf, six cloves, six pepper-At the end of that time strain the tomatoes tablespoonfuls of gelatine which has been softened in sold water and sait to taste. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved and turn into a moul When it is firm and ready for use turn into a be of crisp lettuce or watercress, and pour over it a black silk.

WALLED RASPBERRIES. Seam one cupful of rice in three cupfuls of boiling milk. When tender ad 1 a teaspoonful of furnish almost the only trimming.

\*\* The abbe collar, made of lines or wired and throng down in tabs in front like and throng down in tabs in front like and throng down in tabs. oint, add it to a baif emptoi of cream and three ally over the rice and serve.

BAKED TOMATORS

To bake tomatoes, wash and dry large round ones, and remove a thin since from the top of desirable. good wall. Chop this pulp fine, add to it a tableevery six tomatoes. Bait and pepper to taste.

Return to the tomato hells, and put on the siless that were removed from the top, place a tiny plece of butter on each, and bake about twenty

LBMON CORDIAL. emon. Mix well, strain and bottle. OLIVA AND EGG SALAD.

Bemove the snells from the number of hard bottom and beginning at the small ead, out the whites, almost to the base, into fiths lengthwise, removing the yolks. Turn back the p tals thus formed so that they will curl me with golden hearts.

COFFRE CREAM. Warm one pint of milk to blood heat. Dissolve
Washington signed the Jay treaty with England, allow the hair to grow beautifully by using in it one tablespoonful of sugar and a saltspoonlosing thereby most of his remnant of support in Grossburgs. For sale by all dealers. tul of sail. Flavor with one teaspoontul of the House of R presentatives. Abuse culminated Glosserike. For saie by all ocfice extract or one tablespoontul of black or in the serious suggestion to impeach him. The Goodwin & Co., Boston Agents.

very strong coffee. Remove from the fire and stir in quickly one junket tables, then pour into a dish suitable for serving and place it on ice until ready to serve. To be eaten with augar

Hints to Housekeepers. Raisin bread, which is made like ordinary white bread, with the addition of one-half cupful of raisins to a small loaf, is appet zing for Sunday

White summer shawls made of soft wools may be eleansed by rubbing them in several changes of magnesia and flur mixed.

To brown a meringue on a pudding or ple, an is required not to allow it to seo:eb. Vinegar will brighten copper.

In canning, a quarter of a teaspool of pow dered a um to every quart of the fut and jules will keep the symp clear and the fruit in shepe. Only fresh, sound fruit should be used, and it is well to add the sugar an hour or two before cooking. The fruit sound be anned as soon as it reaches the boiling point. Tastes differ, but for blackberries a quarter of a pound of sugar is usually used for every pound of the berries; for otherries, one-half pound; for plumy, threquesters of a pound; for strawberries, a half pound, and for pluespple, three-quarters of a pound, and for pineapple, three-quarters of a pound. The fruit may be canned without sugar if it is so wanted, as the sugar does not act as a preservative agency. It is safest to cook only enough of the fruit at a time to fill two, or at pain or griping, small and easy to take. heated and placed upon a thick wet cloth during No one drops an initial in having marking of

personal lines done nowadlys. The more the smarter, as the lettering is very small, but is a distinct Roman type. Handkerchiefs are as the as orbwebs, very small, and only the fluest and Constitution having, for obvious reasons, conleast c neplouous embroidery permitted for fined the treaty making power to the namentation in borders or corner pieces.

cles by depositing its eggs in places where cluny, guipure and Irish point well in the the desired food is conveniently at hand. The ever popular Renaissance still the kernels do not taste raw. Too long coking had stolen \$4750.

charming for an evening gown, and the where rummer drinks and water ices are liked, rather heavy and pretentions effect of an and are useful in making sauces for puddings cock, was seen at noonday wearing a scarlet velall-over lace is successfully avoided. Buyers say that the demand for lace has through a sieve. To every pint of the juice and pulp and three supfuls of sugar. Pill the fruit small cloth as, white slik stockings and red mojare with the mixture, cover them, and place in a rocco slippers. George Washington was most
kettle with sufficient cold water to about cover them. Bring to a boil slowly, and boil half an richest slik and velvet suits. hour. Then fill the cane full, seal them, and sool

#### The Fashions.

hears, the lungs, or stomach; but, though close fitting style, and the full three-quarters severe lesions may sometimes occur, post martem examinations seldom reveal any coats for present and autumn wear. Another contains the foreign ministers and their wives and serious affections of the viscera, or, for that matter anything abnormal in the dainty coloring of the object moders. Black matter anything abnormal in the dainty coloring of the Object modern on the white said coloring of the Object modern of the white said coloring of the Object modern of the white said coloring of the Object modern of the white said coloring of the Object modern of the white said coloring of the Object modern of the object mod

ceart; so that when these nerve masses are and lace. Yet the gowns to come, it is said. subjected to any undue excitement the will be simple, and already there are low, round-

. . A traveling convenience more than usually

umbrella that doubles up in the middle and can be easily carried about in a grip or trunk. When rolled up in its case or extended for use it exactly like any other stylish umbrella, and is so well constructed that it does not collapse upe. pectedly and inappropriately. Umbreila and paratol handles were never more varied than they are this year, and are shown in ebony, ster ling silver, natural wood, fine pearl, horn and Dresden. The parasol of the moment is covered through a sleve, return the Louid for a kettle and with taffeta in one of the varied petunia shades add two tablespoonique of tarragon vinegar, two sapted for a ball gown, shades through various delicate tones of blue, and is embrodered with silk dots, which are shaded to corre pond, while over all is a raised scroll design embroidered in

> .". Broad velvet cravate and girdles, gold fringed a.d drawn through gold clasps, are worn with soft wool morning gowns, for which they

lace and turning down in tabs in front like a fresh red raspberries, and sprinkle with two teaspoonfule of powdered sugar. Mash another scalloped edge of the gown material by openwork herring booing. This herring boning is seen also above flounce hems, down skirs gore and, in fact, wherever an openwork effect is

.". The latest thing in bandkerchiefs is a ver poonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of onion alee, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and a ablespoonful of finely rolled bread crumbs to possible to wear the handkerchief inside of the property at towards. tiny . q tare of cobwebike laws eiged with lace.

every five of these gowns, and is most frequently Peel six lemons, cutting the rind very thin. effective when drawn through such a clasp than Equeez; the fruit in a lemon squeezer, and free when tied, and the touch of gold barmonizes the juice from seeds and pulp. Pour over peel with the gold buttons and braid which are tol and jules two quarts of good whiskey. And to erably sure to lurk somewhere about the gown this two ounces of sweet almonds, one ounce of Flat and heavy dead gold, duli sliver or gue bi ter almonds (shelled, but not blanched), and metal rings are percaps the most knowing of quarter of a pound of green ginger, well bruised. these clasps; but the jowelers, in response to Let this stand, closely covered, for ten days, the demand, are now bringing them out in jew-stirring it often. At the end of that time strain elled designs, and in the antique gold work that it, and add to it a syrup made by dissolving two is a present fad. The latter are good in style, and pounds of white sugar in a plut of boiling water.

A single cabuchon gem set deeply in the gold

This must be cooled before it is put with the adds to the effect, but the heavily jewelled clasps are a triff : too pronounced and rob the cravat of

### HISTORICAL.

-- The word tankard was originally applied , and tint them a deliedte pink with beet to a heavy and large vessel of wood banded with prettily, and tint them a delicate pink with beet to a heavy and large vessel of wood banded with juice. Mash the yolks to a smooth cream, add metal, in which to carry water. Smaller wooden drinking sapkards were subsequently made and and a teaspoon of paprika. Mould again into balls, return to the tinted petals, prick with a fork to roughen the surface, and place on each a wood tankard, made of staves and hoops, is tables poon of mayonnaise. Bet each in a nest of fringed ending. This is expectally artistic to the surface of the surface and the surface of fringed endive. This is especially artistic, te- Hail. It was found in the house of Rev. Eli A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable

Moody.

—In the Morris house, on Aug. 12, 1795,

stufficess, and finding the Food both to die tend and painfully hang like a heavy weigh, at the p't of the Stomach, are symptoms of ordinary fire showel heated red hot and passed over the surface until the desired color is obtained is as good as a regular salemander. Care Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn, Head-ache, Disguet of Food, Gaseous Ecuctations Vinegar and brown paper will heal a bruise Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensations when in a lying Vinegar and sugar will make a g of stove posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspir.

## will free the system of all the above-named

disorders. Purely vegetable, act without the most three cans. It should be sealed while Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all drug-it is boiling hot. The cans should be thoroughly gists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y. Be sure to get "Ridway's.

with satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin

-On the third of March, 1797, the day dinner to the President-elect and Mrs. Adams. establishing the sustom, that has since prevailed. .\*. The high collar, which is turned over in President, a courteous usage that has more than also the foreign ministers and their wives and Adams on "entering servitude," and in an especially good humor raised his glass, and said:
"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the last time I shall drink your health as a public man. I do it with all sincerity, wishing you all possible happiness.'

-In 1789 in New England an outery was raised against the luxury said to be esting away the substance of the new country. The pool duancial administration of the government seemed deranging everything; and again a social movement was instituted in New England to promote " or onomy and household industries." " The Rich and great strive by example to convince the populace of their error by growing their own flax and wool, having some one in tha amily to dress it, and all the females spin, several weave and bleach the linen." The old spinning matches were revived. Again the ministers preached to the faithful women "economiets," who thus combined religion, patriotism and industry. Truly it was, as one writer said, " a pleasing sight, some some reeling, some carding cotton, some combing fix," as they were preached to.

### BRILLIANTS.

I dearly love but one day, And that's the day that comes betwirt A Saturday and Monday.

Fill their own dreams at length deceive them. And oft repeating, they believe 'sm.

'Tis an old maxim in the schools. That n attery's the food of tools; Yet now and then your men of wit Will condescend to take a bit. -Swift

For blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds. And though a late, a sure reward succeeds." - William Congreve.

I'm weary of conjectures,—this must end 'em. Thus am I doubly armed; my death and life, My bane and antidote, are both before me; This in a moment brings me to an end; But this informs me I shall never die The soul, secured in her existence, smiles At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years; Ant thou shalt flourish in immortal youth. The wrecks of matter and the crush of worlds.

MERICAN HOUSE Hanover St., near Scotlay Sq. of the large hotels to Union Station, LARCEST ROOMS in the city for the price (\$1.00 per day and upward). Steam heat and electric light in every room in the house, \$50,000, has just been spent on the house, giving pairons every modern improvement and senventance at moderate prices.

WHEN IN BOSTON, STOP AT THE

C. A. JONES.

EUEOPEAN PLAN. The special break-facts at 40 cents and table d'hote dinner at 40 cents ave famous.

NOBBY TURNOUTS

Require everything to be in keeping. A stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. not all. You should feed also his skin; GLOSSERIKE. . For sale by all dealers.

POF BAUB Yes, she all pulsing, glo in the cinerary chambe

At the end of a time I f sistle of the dream to One year. And to lay In all the figshiof vigor I saw another too. Ho

To shield her in her fra How, straight; and s at o now I fold my hande New York City. YR CA Who, at the golfer's

> Who starteth out w and selzetb bag an Because he scentet Who, at the start, k Who goeth soon int Nor at the firing sp But with our putter

> Who, not content w Drags leisurely alor And while the golfe Who sleepeth on yo

Who ne'er with flag Till all are waiting Who telleth us the And grinneth if we Until we long his n Who, when we wild To leave a bunk er's

And our new balls Who with suggestic And maketh life a l Who loses three ba Yet waits, persister

Wt o doth the rival

-From the Co THE SOL Made of a mist of jewel The moth on a wond; Sang to the South win In your skiey wander Figttered a broken th And the live-coal whisp Fan me to life. I pr Blow me to large and s

Bright as the plumes and white and dead, w The ash of the live co And the red rose breat So sweet these gard Into some farther sta And the wind, for the t Tore her, and scatter Love me, love, while When the trembling I I shall have drunk deep I shall have had my d -Harriet Prescott Sp Popular Monthly,

> THAT BAR No weight of ages b That barefoot boy w There's nothing emi No burdens of the h Are on his back, no To joy or sorrow, ho For he can grieve at Can shrink with all No brother to the o He loosens and lets There's naught but Tis slanted somew His eyes are bright He's working with Ab. nc! That boy To wield with all hi Nor has be any spit

He's digging anglev A LOVER'S Pale rose, with pe Haif clasped with On thee with sori a mystic prayer o Which thy green No other shall its Bave she who car Inscribed their pr With crimson ser touch divine ha And this poor, bu

-F. A. Van San DANE O mute, wild prophets, Of eager breath? R'en as I pray, ye molt D: op into death.

O way-worn brethren. What end of strife? Lo, as I grieve, ye bou reaking the firmamer With beaming life! THEBET A peasant, and serve

The servant: " Ring, s The peasant: " O sext My boy is dead!" A And tolled for the ki Lawyers are men

At least, so the But the lawyer's Oh, warm is ho He comes hor But hot his gree

His breath w With Londs of Has care a long. To cast some s Has one so young Ah, ne! She nev

Her front teeth " Her eyes at Her teeth a Her lips, they She's a jewe

Twas thus th Ere they we All his expect Like a jewe

nsation of both to dis ary weigh, mptoms of fferers will ard Piles, d. Acidity arn, Headcuctations, t, Choking n a lying ienly, Dote and Doll f Perspir. and Eyes. nd Sudden

ove-named er withort o take.

y all drug-St., N. Y.

easons, con-

e Executive to grant the tives for the

reaty. The A Calm Ob Washington Ann spoils. to have the weerel that of splendid lution had a t, John Han a scarlet velwith velvet, black satin and red mo-

97, the day igton gave a Mrs. Adams, ce pravailed, be incoming s more than at a dreary tables were and others resid out-slee and in an ass, and said: e last time I man. I do it outery was

The poor government England to industries. by growing les spin, sev-The old Again the ned religion, me spinning,

some comb-

betwixt leceive them, -Prior. ; aloc

of wit us deeds. d succaeds. m Congreve. st end 'em. ore me; nd: amilee point. k in years;

youth. h of worlds. -Addison. PAT THE AN

E ocilay Bq. nica Station, ent sentres.

A. JONES.

keeping. A ess and a pair t is necessary. ad serviceable perly, that is lso his skin; fully by using ts. 9

(Or g'nal). SAURIFICE. Yes, she all pulsing, glowing, had no part in the cinerary chambers of my heart; if At the end of a time I fell it—she was not Forme. (And yet I would not lose a jost or tittle of the dream that for a space (ad beld me.) I would go, nor see her

POETRY,

One year. And to lay I have seen her. By her In all the figshiof vigor and of pride, I saw another too. How straight he stood To shield her in her tragile womanhoot i How straight, and a strong—yet tender, too, it onow I fold my hands o'er all I dreamed. VIRGINIA LBILA WENTZ. Now York Olsy.

VE CADDIE! Who, at the golfer's soft benest, comes running with a short-lived zest? Who starteth out with good intents And selzeth bag and implements Because he scenteth fifteen cents? Ve caddle!

Who, at the start, keeps watchful eye. And knoweth where the ball doth lie? Ye caddle! Nor at the firing sphere doth glance, But with our putter slayeth ante?

who, not content with being blind, Drags leisurely along behind? Ye caddle! And while the golfer at the tee Walts for his driver angrily. Who sleepeth on you bill, care free? Ye caddle ! Who ne'er with flag in hand is seen

Who telleth us the mode of play, And grinnesh if we go astray, Until we long his nide to flay? Ye caddle! Who, when we wildly, valuly try To leave a buni er's sand, doth guy?

Ye caddit ! Wi o doth the rival balls confuse,

Till all are waiting on the green?
Ye caddit!

And with our clubs himself amuse, And our new balls for marbles use? Ye caddle! Who with suggestions bold desh teem And maketh life a hideous dream? Ye caddle ! who loses three balls every day, Yet waits, persistent, for his pay? Whom do we often long to slay? Ve caddle!

-From the Colorado Springs Gazette. THE SOUTH WIND. Made of a mist of jewels. The moth on a wondrous wing Sang to the South wind, "Oh, lift me In your skiey wandering!" And the beautiful vagrant at dewfall

Fictiered a broken thing.

And the live-coal whispered the South wind, "Fan me to life, I pray; Blow me to large and splendid fiame Bright as the plumes of day!"
And white and dead, when the wind had passed, The ash of the live coal lay. And the red to-e breathed to the South wind, So sweet these gardens are, Fain would I send my fragrance Into some farther star."
And the wind, for the burden stooping, Tore her, and scattered her far. And the lady sighed to hor lover, Though the cup of loss be bitter When the trembling lip is gray, I shall have drunk deep of gladness; I shall have had my day !" -Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Frank Leslie's Popular Mouthly,

THAT BABEFOOT BOY. No weight of ages bows him down, That barefeet boy with fingers brown. There's nothing empty in his face. Are on his back, nor is he dead To joy or sorrow, hope or dread, For he can grieve and he can hope, Can shrink with all his soul from soap. No brother to the ox is he. He's second consin to the bee. He loosens and lets down his jaw-And brings it up his gum to "chaw." There's naught but sweat upon his brow, s slauted somewhat forward i His eyes are bright with eager light, Ab, Bo! That boy is not afraid To wield with all his strength his spade! ir has he any spite at fate He's digging angleworms for balt.

-Obicago Tribune. A LOVER'S BREVIARY. Pale rose, with petals folded tight. Ha f clasped within their leafy shell, On thee with script invisible-As on a missal's pages white— A mystic prayer of love I write, Which thy green covers hide so well, No other shall its secret spell, Save she who carries thee tonight. Deft-fingered monks on parchment fine inscribed their prayers full piously With crimson scroll and gilded line. A touch divine has wrought for me And this poor, human love of mine Entrusts its orison to thee.

-F. A. Van Santford, in Harper's Bazar. DANDELIONS. 0 mule, wild prophets, what of life know ye, Of eager breath? E'en as I pray, ye molt your living gold

0 way-worn brethren, what of earth know ye, What end of strife? Lo, as I grieve, ye bound from chilling sleep, Breaking the firmament of the sombre glebe With beaming life!

-Philip Gerry, in Lippincott. THE BETTER BIRTH. Two came to the sexton at early morn.
A peasant, and servant of the king.
The servant: "Ring, sexton, a glad accialm: A son is born to his majes'y, ring! " The peasant: "O sexton, I pray you toll: My boy is dead!" And the graybeard smiled,

While he rang a chime for the care-freed soul, And tolled for the king-born child. -From Charles E. Banks, Sword and Cross A Lawyers are men who work with a will, At least, so the doctors say; But the lawyer's work don't begin until

The doctor has opened the way.

—Chiesgo Inter Ocean. Oh, warm is hubby's welcome when He comes home to rest contented; But hot his greeting if, perchance, His breath with cloves is scented. -Chicago Record.

She never smiles. Has frowning grief With tonds of iron bound her? Has care a long, lean floger raised, To cast some spell around her? Has one so young the lesson learned, That true love is oft betrayed? Her front teeth are decayed. -Chicago Dally News.

Her eyes are like diamonds. Her teeth are like pearls; Her lips, they are rubles— She's a jewel among girls." 'Twas thus that he sang Ere they wed. She has met All his expectations— Like a jewel, she's " set."



SKETCHES OF OLD BOSTON, VIEW NO 15.

Tremont Street, Opposite Granary Burying Ground. Showing Trement House. Horse Cars on the Surface Lines. Picture Made Prior to 1880.

Necessity had made strange bedfellows?
"The wild creeture is vagrants," said the old

of unfamiliar danger, and their hints of a lost frieudliness. Her teacher had told her that in

The Wasted Epitaph.

The Wasted Epitaph.

The cabriolet drew up near Richmond Park.
Dr. Kittery, compiler of the famous Latin dictionary, and his second, Mr. Bodmin, stepped out and made their way to the open space of greensward among the trees where the duel was to take place. The sun had scarcely risen yel, and Mr. Bodmin thought with profound grief that it was only yesterday that the great dictionary had been finished, and only last night that the Dictor had held a levee of his admirers in the Green Lion Cones House to celebrate the event. Unfortunately, Sir Edward Browne, event. Unfortunately, Sir Edward Browne, being the worse for wine, had ventured to dispute with the Doctor as to the meaning of

"A mait l'quor used by the Egyptians," said the Doctor, as one with authority.

"A concection made from erocodiles' tears and lotos leaves," persisted Sir Siward, violeusly.

"Sir, you are impertment," said the Doctor.
"It is a mait I quor such as you yourself would do well to cultivate in place of the more heavy

Falernian."

The doctor had accepted the invitation to a

"The hasty manner," said Dr. Kittery, as they got ou', "in which a flairs involving an appeal to the ultima ratio are brought to a conclusion ears to me to be as it tolerable to the individuni as it is disgraceful to the community."
"Havelyou been unable to complete it?" asked

Mr. Potmin, knowing that the doctor was think-ing of the short time allowed for his epitaph. "Sir," said Dr. Kittery, "my epitaph may be ephemeral in duration, and must be less than ephemeral in construction. But I beg to remind you that it was at n i inight I disagreed with Sir E iward on the subject of sythus, that three of my hours since have been devoted to sumber. sabriolel. You then ask me if I have o

and that one hour and thirty minutes have been consumed driving to this glade in that rackety eabriciel. Not such ask me it i have completed
my epitaph. My answer is, no, sir; I have not."
"But you have effected something," urged Mr.
Bodmir, knowing that there was no chance of
the doctor attending to his pistol while the
epitaph remained unfoished.

If I had affected nothing," said the doctor, "I should be a fool."

"Pray, let me hear what you have ecoposed,"
said Mr. Bodmir, apologatically.
"Your interruptions are insufferable," said the doctor, severely, "but it s my intention to recite the lines to yor, in order that you may And gray and hopeless on the moaning breeze, record them in your note book. They are to D: op into death.

Stranger, here K ttery lies—observe his fail, Stain by the reeking tube's unerring ball. Admirable | " murmured Mr. Bodmin. " The reeking tube's unerring ball'—excellent!"
"The phrase, no doubt, has a classic ring," said the doctor, gratified, "but an epitaph should be essentially commemorative. This only morates my death; my more important

achievements are neglected."
"They speak for themselves," said Mr. Bodmin. "You could not improve on your present lines."
"Possibly I may be permitted, sir, to consider myself as great an authority on the subject of

Meanwhile the doctor moved up and down abstractedly, shifting his speciacies as an idea

" Are you ready, gentlemen? One!-" "And for a word—" continued the doctor.
"Two! Three!"

" He died! " said the doctor, half turning to

" By good fortune," said Mr. Bodmin, "he is nly wounded in the legi"
"B'death!" said Dr. Kittery, indignantly. "In that event the entire composition is wasted!"-Black and White.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A BAINY DAY. "O naughty rain, please go away," A little girl was heard to say One very dull and rainy day,—
" Please won't jou go away?"

" But little girl," a voice replied,
" Dry weather's what we can't abide: We'd always like this rain supplied. It's lovely out today!

" We really do dislike the sun As frogs and ducks have always done; And therefore being two to one We'll ask the rain to stay! "

The little girl, surprised, looked out And saw the ducks and froggles rout, and in the puddles splash about,

And watched them at their play! The rain continued all the day, The frogs and ducks stayed out to play A little girl was heard to say:

-Constance M. Lowe, in Little Folks.

Two Little Vagrants.

A Tale of the Woods. A arge red moon of May hung just above the feathery treetops. Gool, delicious airs blew wood fragrances alluringly to the dilated nostrils of the white cow, facing the homeward path

rersion of zythus?" loquired this gentieman.

"No, sir," said Mr. Bodmin sadly. "Dr. Kittery is not in the habit of agreeing to anything that mislikes him."

"Nor Sir Edward."

"Then the affair must proceed?" said Mr. Bodmin.

"Undoubtedly."

Meanwhile the doctor moved up and down the modern and bursting black and bursting with jales, red straw. It was disappointing to see it leave her, like a common rabbit, after so marvellous a moment of comm

harmless beside him when the day broke.

"You will not I beseech you, forget to pull the trigger when Sir Edward's second drops his kerchief?" said Mr. Bodmin.
"Yes, yes," said the Doctor, impatient of interruption. "Here in this urn the bones of Kittery"—

"1f," went on Mr. Bodmin, greatly daring, "you will but keep your pistol straight at Sir Edward, you may by chance hit him."

"If you will oblige me," said the Doctor, "by ceasing to chatter I have the epitaph on the tip of my tongue."
"Gentlemet!" announced the other (esond, wisful, sweet rising from the water's edge, wisful, sweet rising from the water's edge. of my tongue."

"Gentlemet!" announced the other resond,
"I shall ask if you are ready, count three, and
then drop my handkerchie! It either reserve
his fire he shall fall by my hand!"

"Remember!" said Mr. Bodmin, miserably,
slowly tearing himself away.
"Here in this urn the bones of Kittery bide,"
returned the doctor, "for words he lived."
"Are you ready, cantismen? One!—"

ward, segratehed by low the gray stones. Peggy crept breathlessly for-ward, scratched by briers, buffeted by low branches, only fearing to miss her quest. She was there; and lot the voice was behind her. Then it was answered, lower down the hill-slope and across the sunny stade. She followed it have and there, but could not eathly even

very good epitaph for him. However, in either the clustered trees, and watch out in the open he Government of India has for many are registered by it.

case, the last half of the second line would be shadow wings and leaves, black on the gold years past been in the habit of offering reor beat, and perbaps a snatch of joyous carol or a signal call. She cared not at such times especially to know what bird was darting by with annually for the destruction of these reptiles,

the crotch of a flowing dogwood, repeating under its breath trill and tremolo of a wonderful song. It was so low it could hardly have been heard a ew steps away, and y et such exquisite modu tions and tender cadences, the freshness of water ripples and stirring leaves, and the sweetness of nest love,—x'l were in the low song of this solitary bird, little gray minstrel in a world

Another afternoon, near sunset, she was sitting there, with her arms about her kneer, enjoying herself at ease; for she heard the distant cow bell drawing nearer, and knew that this time, at least, she could wait for her, for there was a white call at home. The gray rabbit emerged from some tail bushes, and began leisurely to scratch his long furry oar with his hind foo'. All at once a very different dog from Cap appeared on the scene with bis master, a young sportsman of twenty or thereabouts at his beels. Hero, the red bronze Irish setter, showed her fine points in every movemen'. Alert, sensitive, swift, her silky, sweeping ears, her wide liquid eyes, showed no slowess of perception. Peggy watched, agonized. The little rabbit or the laudation.

"Gertainly, certainly," said Mr. Bodmin, in hasts.

"Very weil, sir. I maintain that the epitaph is not complete. It will be my endeavor to remedy it during the five minutes of existence that still remain to me."

Mr. Bodmin clasped his hands in despair. Here they were already on the ground, and Bir Edward Brown's second already at him to messure out the paces and loa1 the pistols.

"Dr. Kittery will not agree to Br Edward's version of zythin?" loquired this gentleman.

"No, Sir," said Mr. Bodmin saily. "Dr. Kittery is not in the habit of agreeing to anything that mislikes him."

"Nor Bir Edward."

"Nor Bir Edward."

"Nor Bir Edward."

"Seldmin, in hasts in despair, in the open road, a still opt to twirch. Peggy sprang out of the shadow, dashed between the foce, and, holding out her shining band of greenish gold, where the sunset the fate before it. She never just knew what instinct made her do so foolish and wild a tree had burned. Here they were already on the ground, and Bir rather uncertain master, was calmly following gathered close with palpitating heart against one reluctant cow, there, in the open road, a little brown rabbit loped along, not hurrying itself for a moment, and then put a restraining hand of vagrants.

Peggy loved the rabbit; shr. alsc, was by and out of the rabbit if it is and then put a restraining hand on Hero's head.

"Close call that! I'd better take my dog away," and went off down the away, and went off down the away.

It was disappointing to see it leave her, like a common rabbit, after so marvellous a moment of comradeship; but she consoled herself by basten-

Meanwhile the doctor moved up and down abstractedly, shifting his speciacles as an idea came or escaped him.

"I shall be compelled," he murmured, "to alser both lines. "Herr, in this urn' (an invaluable Romanism), 'proud stranger, Kittery,' allow esparated."

"Proud stranger? "Eh—what?"

"I shall be compelled," he murmured, "to their sale—were no other than lawful vagrancy; and the callow vagrants, winged or four footed and furry, that lived therein.

Be glanced apprehensively at Oap; but the spell of the twilight truce was upon him, and he rotted peacefully in her rear, seeming to take no hed of the rabbit. All too soon, however a little, telltale wind sprang up. The rabbit while the father added an incident of the great freshet.—how a;man, swept down by the raging waters on a mass of uprooded trees, with inter locked branches, had found;a "rattler" colled branches, had found;a "rattler" colled but the stranger in this urn."

Ruropean residents. The facts berein recounted sender the existence of rnything like make farming extremely problematical. When snake catching literally by hundreds is almost as easy as gathering cowslips in a field it becomes obvious that the trouble and expense of breeding these creatures in a farm is not likely to be resorted to.

A Horse's FLINDERS.—"Little Girl": A horse's bunders are usually concave on the inside. True, the surface usually is a dead black, but not absolutely so, so that a gimmer of light may be reflected from them. By constant cleansing this dead surface is made more or less smooth, if not actually glossy and shiny. Moreover, the bilinders are usually sot at an annels, so that as a result of the law of reangle, so, that as a result of the law of re-flection, rays of light concentrated by the convex surface are reflected into the eyes —not directly in the axis of vision but more or less tranversely or obliquely, the more or less tranversely or obl'quely, the result being even more injurious. As a result of this reflection, the vision is weakened, it not destroyed. Moreover, the mirror-like binders not only reflect squalight, but they reflect objects as well, so that a "blinded" horse sees not only objects directly shead of him, but has a more or less biurred vision of other objects, intermixing with and confusing the image of objects directly before him, and as a consequence he is rendered uncertain in his movements and is easily scared. No further proof of this is needed than the fact that a nervous horse, with a reputation for shying and running away, often becomes tractable if the blinders are removed, because he can then see distinctly what before he could only see indistinctly and confusedly.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS .- " Curious ": It has DEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.—"Curious": It has been found a final to get correct soundings of toe Atlantie. A midshipman of the navy overcame the d finality, and shot weighing thirty pounds carries down the line. A hole is bored through the sinker, through which a rod of from a passed, moving again, back and forth. In is passed, moving easily back and forth. In the end of the bar a cup is dug out, and the lastide coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line, and a sing holds the stotod. When the bar, which extends below the ball, touches the earth, the sling unbooks and the shot slides off. The lard in the end of the bar holds some of the arther the bar holds of the bar holds of the bar the bar the bar the bar holds of the bar t he bar holds some of the sand, or whatever may the bar holds some of the sand, or whatever may be on the bottom, and a drop shuts over the cup o keep the water from washing the sand out. When the ground is reached a shock is felt, as it an electric current had passed through the line. The greatest depth ever obtained is credited to use United States, one of our men of war having recently found buttom in the Pacific at a depth of over five miles.

THREE EMBLEMS OF THE FORES' COAT OF ARMS.—"W. C. H.": The ox eart is the most typical possession of the Boer, and it and the lim, and the man with the rifle in the hand, are ine three emblems of the national coas of arms.

#### **GURIOUS FACTS.**

--- There are 20,000 different kinds of butter-

—A statistician of small thirgs figures it out that the posterity of one English sparrow amounts inten years to something like 276,000, 000 000 birds.

-Although the ladies of the diplomatic corps have left their cards for the wife of the Turkish minister, none of them has ever been received by her, and she has never returned any grandfather, tremulously. "But so be we in spring season, vagrants and rovers!" He looked at Poggy, and she murmured apolo of the calls. Exiquette does not permit a Turkish woman of high casts to go visiting. getically, "The white cow will wander, grand-tather, when the buds open."

In her heart she was wondering over the tales

-There are 1,200,000 miles of copper wire used in the telephone service in the United States, and 4,000.000 calls are received daily in the telephone exchanges of the country. The wire would girdle the earth at the equator fortyeight times, or reach from the earth to the moon

the beginning beasts were not fleree. She had recited a lovely verse, in which the poet called Brother to Downy Feather,
And cousin to Shining Fin,
and said the creatures were even now without
fear of man on desert islands, where there had
been no guns to kill or traps to ensuare them
"In the beginning" there had been peace, not
war; and one might wander without fear.
Peggy's heart swelled with joy; and silently
she remembered the rabbit, little gray brother
in fur,—and knew he had recognized the old
kinship!—Christian Register.

—The eigantic E fiel Tower, which was the
great novelty of the Paris exposition of 1889, is
to be a central figure during this year. The
company that owns the tower has expended
about \$200,000 in adorning it and fitting it up
the height of this tower, which has proved of
some service to science is three hundred meters,
or about 964 feet. With the new elevators
about two thousand persons can be carried to
the top each Lour.
—The towering Washington monument, solid -The gigantic E fiel Tower, which was the

Falernian."

The doctor had accepted the invitation to a duel with his customary (quanimity. He did not know one end of the pistol from another, and there, but could not end there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another, and there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another, and there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another, and there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another, and there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another, and there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another, and there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another, and there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another, and there, but could not eath even at the pistol from another in the soft the structure of during the last tis, cannot resist the best of the sun pour limite

--- Careful experiments made at Cornell Uni sunshine, in a flying mosaic of light and dark, wards or head money for the slaughter of all versity are said to show that: "First, cut nails listening the while to leaf rustle and wing whi: known species of venomous snakes, viz., 4d. for or best, and persons asked of 1900s of the second of the s fight, and heard a switter, a cry, a sudden delicious phrase of melody, dropped into the stillness

Once she heard more. As the white cow fragrant buds, she heard a whisper song, to low fragrant buds, she heard more fragrant buds, she heard more fragrant buds, she heard



#### THE HORSE.

Prominent Families Represented

by Winners. It is interesting to breeders of trotting stock to keep tabs and see how the most popular trotting families are represented by winners of first moneys at the importan meetings. Including The Abbot's success ful affort sgainst time, there were 18 events flerided at the Readville meeting last week. The pedigrees of the winners of 19 of these events, or two-thirds of the entire number, contain the name of George Wilkes, and are

Annie Burns (2.12), winner of the \$5000 Bine Hill 2.30 trot, is by Bobby Burns, ason of General Wilkes, by George Wilkes. Gyp Wainut (2.102), winner of the 2.12

pace, is by Wainut Boy, and he by Ferguson, a son of George Wilkes. Gentry's Treasure (2.10), winner of the 2.17 pace, is by John R Gentry (2.001), he

by Ashland Wilkes (2.17) and he by Red Wilker, a son of George Wilkes. Major Delmar (2.15), winner of the three year old 2.25 trot, is out of a daughter of Antograph (2.164), and he by Alcanters

(2.23), by George Wilkes. Bonnie Direct (2.071), winner of the \$3000 purse for 2.25 pacers, is out of Bon Bon (2.26), a daughter of Simmons (2.28), by George Wilkes. Bon Bon's dam was Bonnie

Wilkes (2.29§), by George Wilkes.

The dam of Boreal (2.15§),eire of Boralma (2.09)), winner of the \$10,000 2.12 trot, is Roste Morp, by Alcantara (2.23), a son of George Wilkes.

Courier Journal (2062), winner of the 208

pace, is by Wilkes Boy (2.24), a son o George Wilkes, and his dam was by The King (2.292), another son of George Wilkes. Royal R. Sheldon (2 072), winner of the 2.06 pace, was got by Constantine (2.124), a son of Wilkes Boy (2.244), by George Wilkes, and his dam was by Bourbon Wilkes, another son of George Wilkes.

Anaconda (2.021), which won the 2.04 page and set a new race record for the Readville track, is by Knight, and Knight is by Woodford Wilkes, a son of George Wilkes, Kolght's dam was China Wilkes, and her sire was Adrian Wilkes, a son of

York Boy (2.092), which won the 2 12 trot, is by Wilkes Boy (2.24), son of George

Stacker Taylor (2.10), which won the 2.14 pace, is by Captain Cook, a son of Fayette Wilker, by George Wilkes, and his dam, Etta Wilkes, was by Denver Wilkes, another son of George Wilkes.

The dam of John T. (2 092), winner of the hard fought 2.14 pace, was by Lyle Wilkes, a son of George Wilkes.

Six of the winners of events at the above meeting show the Electioneer cross. Major Delmar, winner of the three-year-old trot, was got by Del Mar (2.16%), a son of Dare Devil (2.09), which won the 2.10 trot,

is out of a daughter of Chimes, and Chimes was by Electioneer.

Boraima (2004), which won the \$10,000 event, was got by Boreal (2152), whose sire was Bow Bells (2.19½), by Electioneer. Joe Watts (2.134), winner of the 2,17 trot, was got by Electmoneer, a son of Elec-

Charley Herr (2.10), which won the 2.08 trot is by Alfred G. (2.19g), whose sire

Anteeo (2 162), was by Electioneer.

The Abbos, which succeeded in beating his own record and also the trotting record of the Readville track by trotting a mile in 2.05%, is a son of Chimes (2.30%), and he by

race, is by Nuthurst (2.12), a son of Nut-

any family, but solely for the purpose of presenting the facts without prejudice or

#### Notes from Worcester. Everything points to a successful cattle show

and the entries are pouring in in abundance Secretary Wheeler and superintendent Pratt o the horse department have been the hard workers of the committee. President Hogg has lent his presence to the occasions when he could ions of the cattle department frequently calls at the office of the secretary to make sugges begins. William Coughlan of the committee is a very busy map, but his advice is solid, and witt-out him the committee would lack some good

Years ago the Worcester Agricultural Society

Years ago the Worcester Agricultural Society

Association and the "Hog and Euli Association of the sweepstakes, perhaps a little Repeating of the sweepstakes, perhaps a little sarned the name of the " Hog and Euli Associ-The taint of the name remains to this day and always will. The history of the annual eattie show when under the management of good, farseeing men was that it always made money, but some 15 years ago a certain men wanted to and did go to Congress through being precident of the acciety, and a few peanut policemen went to the acciety, and a few peanut policemen went to the Legislature or became aldermen by being precident of the Legislature or became aldermen by being prominent in it.

But one morning the society woke up and found itself \$40,000 in debt and heavily mor:

Many of our horsemen visited Badville last week and were well paid for their trouble, as seeing Angeonda go his great race was a treat gaged. This didn't matter, as the president went for a lifetime. there wasn't any cattle show for a number of to get good horses to compete in the latte years, and a few hogs and bulls were determ that there should never be one, but a majority of the members voted at the annual meeting that a cattle show should be held, and it will.

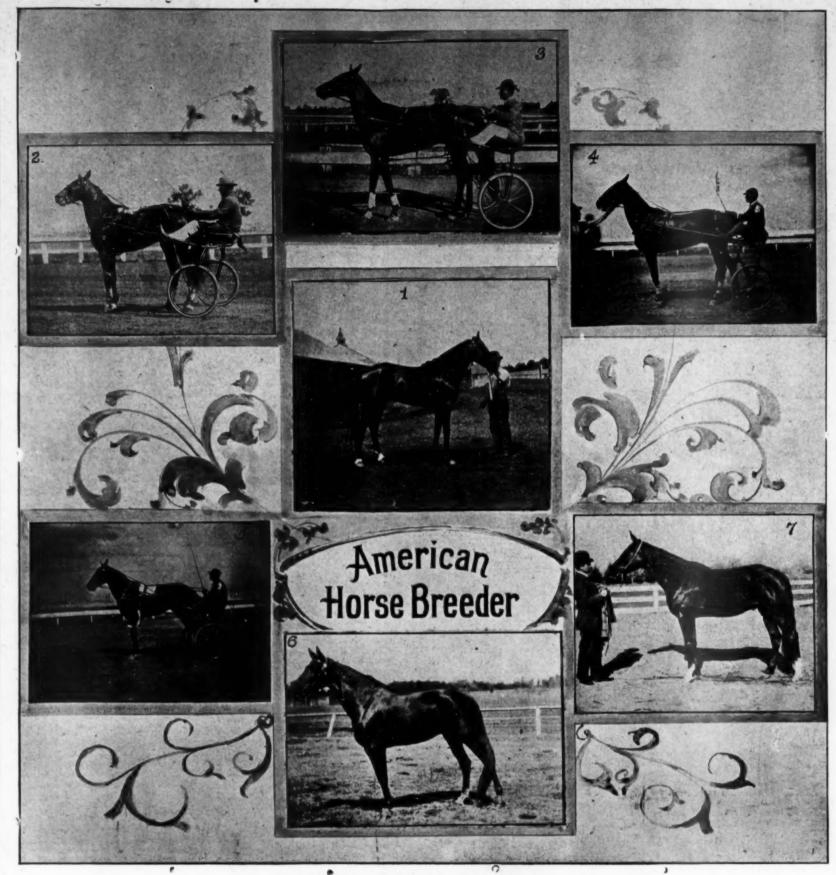
Mr. Wheeler, a rising young man, was elected to fill the position of secretary, although one parsimonious farmer wanted the place for his

A committee was chosen and the arrangements proceeded. When the show appeared to be a success, there were numerous winks and nods among a few former (Molais, especially those that formerly had charge of the horse depart-ment. Not a kind word was received, but cold water was thrown on everything. Finally, these worthles hit upon a happy plan to not only break up the horse department of the cattle show, but to throw ridicule upon it. They acted like a good old neighbor of mine used to. When he wanted to tell gossip about his neighbor he always told he town tattler, who would inform the whole

Accordingly my " Happy " friend of the Telegri m was in cimed, and in the Sunday larne o that paper said that the sweepstakes offered by the society were not to be divided, and if the society tried to do so it would be brought up before the N. T. A. and suspended. Alth " Old Sport" knew that he was right, he wrote to secretary Goeber of the N. T. A. and received

HARTFORD, (T., Aug. 21, 1900. Charles T. Prail, Seperintendent Horse De-partment, Worcester Cattle show, Worces

pariment, Worcester Unite Buon,
ter, Mass.:
Dear Sir — Your letter of Aug. 21 received. I
note reference to sweepstakes and irquiry as to
division of money. I note on page 29 of the leaf
clipped from premium list that the conditions
state "Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per
cent." Now, I suppose that your association in



A FEW SPEEDY ONES OF 1900.

3 HETTY G. (p), 2 05 1-4. 4. KELLMONT, 2.18 1-4. 2. TOMMY BRITTON, 2 07 I-4. 1. CHARLEY HAYT, 2.073-4, Who Paced the Fastest First Winning by a New Performer.

> Neilie Porter, b m (Rue)...... 2 1 1

Helen, b m, by Balph Wilkes (Fox)......3

Same day-2.18 trot. Purse, \$300.

Cold Cash, br g ...

Allie Boy, b g ...... 3 4 4

7. GLORY, 2.14 1-4. 6. TERRILL S. (p), 2.10 1-4.

John T. (2.092), which won the 2.14 pacing ace, is by Nuthurst (2.12), a son of Nutron (2.18), and is the only one among the second (2.189), and is the only one among the second (2.189). wood (3.18#), and is the only one among the winners of first money at this meeting which shows a Nutwood cross in his pedigree.

Considering the number of representatives in the Wilkes and Election families which started in races, a greater proportion of the Electioners won first money than of the Wilkese. This comparison is not made for the purpose of belittling any family, but solely for the purpose of

Yours very truly, W. H. GOOHER, Secretary.

W. H. GOOHER, Secretary.

HARTFORD, CT., Aug. 23, 1900.

Charles T. Praty, Worcester, Mass.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of Aug. 22 received. If
the conditions on page 20 of your premium list
apply to sweepstakes, or stakes, as you prefer
to call them, although they are bottling but
purses on the instainant plan, divide your
premiums in accordance with the same, but the
special condition attached to the three-year-old
event, of course, governs in case one of the
starters should distance the field.

Yours very truly.

Yours very truly, W. H. GOCHER, Secretary. That settled it, and my Happy friend from Shrewsbury Heights was ridiculed by the other papers. But he is not to blame, for he is young yet and has a great deal to learn. He writes good horse articles and when some stable boy does not guy him, his matter is read with pleat-ure. He is a good friend of mine, one whom I

tion," which name was given it because of the parsimonious proclivities of some of the farmers. The taint of the name remains to this day and

longress and the younger satellites who ran The coming of the Nashua Fair and the Mari the machine weren't responsible. After the sale boro meeting at the same time as our cattle of the grounds and a new track had been built, how is a little unfortunate, as it makes it bard

Horse Owners Should Use

### GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam The Great French Veterinary Remedy.



Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The anfost bost Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liminents for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle. As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of ory bottle of Caustic Baisam sold is Warran-ogive satisfaction. Price B 1, 50 per bottle. Sold ruggists. or sent by express, charges paid, with full stions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars monials, etc. Saddress

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

event. However, there are many trotting will be enjoyable.

Waiter Warren, our Waiter, won a great race with Arius at Holyoke last week. Waiter has fully recovered his health and will row be seen deliving on the turf.

Pures, our waiter, won a great race (Mithell) 4 2 1 1

Mithell) 4 2 1 1

Falcop, rn h, by Forest Hal (Story) 1 1 3 7

Jim Mace, bg (Cox) 9 3 2 2

Belle of Waterbury, b m (Camp) 2 710 8

Ronnie V. 1sts, blk m (Miller) 3 4 6 8

driving on the turf.

Toe revival of double-team racing is hailed with delight hereabout, and the memories of the good old days of 30 years ago, when Harry Brad Ronnie V. jara, bik m (Miller).... 3 4 6 3 Brassell Maid, br m (Latone).... 7 6 7 5 ley booked up Belle Strictland and McOlellan Ora B., b m .. Commy Whitton, blk h (Co.k).... 8 8 4 6 dr Aristus G., br g.(Swan)........... 5 10 8 9 dr and beat Bennie Mace over the old track, are 

h we to hustle to keep out of his way. William H. Moody has severed his connection 

The late meeting at Mariboro was a success O.4 Sport" visited the races one day in company with Dr. E. E. Frost, Dr. Gifford and other kin dred spirits. There one meets royal good fellows. The landlord of the Windsor House sets

for all horsemen. The service on the electric road that leads to the track is the worst ever seen, and if one gets to the track he never knows when he can get back. The car "Old Sport" took to get back to Mariboro was very accommo dating, for it stopped fully twenty minutes over time to allow the motorman and condustor to go a quarter of a mile away to the track to see a heat in the race. Meanwhile the occupants of the car sat broiling in the sun, but the wishes of the passengers were of no account. These days we all ride and pay our nickel just the same. "OLD SPORT."

Racing at Holycke.

Euclosed find summaries of races held here last week. They were the best ever held over

Time, 2 1514. 2.16, 2.16.

Eith L., ch m (Brower)...... 1 1

Christmas Chimes, Dik h ...... 4

Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 29, 1900-2.22 trot.

, b g (Wilbur) ..... 2 

Time, 2.2114, 2.1814, 2.1914.

Dewey H., bik g, by Almantara (Miller)...1 1

Same day-2.19 pace. Purse, \$300.

Same day-2.30 trot. Purse, \$300.

Earline, D g (Dodge) ..

James B , b g (Swan) .

Purse, \$300

Molyotte, Mines , Aug. 21, 1900-3.29	par	œ.	
Purse, \$300.			gent) 1 1 8 1
Lacota Belle, b m (Wilbur)	1	1	Capt. Jack, b g, by Strathboy (Hayes).3 2 1 5
Mace (Miller) 3	9	4	Birdle Hal, b m (Baldwin) 2 7 2 5
Preshman, b g (Pan: z) 2 2	2	3	Tug Boat, blk g (Warren) 3 4 8 /
Dawey, b g (Cook) 9	5	2	McKinley, Dg (Snyder) 7 8 6
Hazel Thistie, blk m (Smart) 8	8	7	Bohdo, b g (Gillies) 6 5 4
Marguerite, br m (Giacheen) 5	7	8	
George Wilton (Fitton) 7	8	8	Edward W. (Miller) 8 6 7
Brown Heels, b h (Dodge) 9 6	6	5	
Cora Barber, bik m (Mitebell) 8 4	4	9	
Time, 2.214, 2.194, 2.214, 2 194.			Purse, \$300. Four heats paced Aug. 24.
8ame day-2.15 pace. Purse, \$800.			Battle Axe, b g, by Ross Wilkes (Story)\$ 3 1 1
Minnie Russell, br m, by Happy Russell			Flower Boy, b g (Miller) 1 4 8 3 1
(Gracy)1	9	1	
Martha Marshall, b m, by Grand	•	-	Bessie Eigemark 5 5 4 4 1
Marehail (Putnam)	9		
Wilkes Patchen, b g, by Madrid (Devile) 5			
Sam Hill Jr., bik h, by Sam Hill (Jenks),4			G. J. PRRW, Secretary.
A. P. O., b g (Oummines)3	- 5	4	

Racing at St. Albans, Vt. Ruciosed please find an account of the races beid at Reagan's Blue Bonnet Park, St. Albaur, Vt., Aug. 17-18. The attendance was good, and the Georgia Band furnished excellent music be-

tween the beats. In the 2.50 class Aloy, driven by Oscar Merrill, was forced out by Elwell in the first two heals,

The 2 21 class finished the best spor; of the afternoop, and it took four heats to find the winners. L. A. Delisie's Rockford looked to be a sure winner in the first heat, but P. J. Hunston's bay mare Florence H, put up a hard fight in the second and succeeded in capturing the third. The fourth heat was a horse race every inch of the way, and the fight between Hockford and Florence H, for first place kept the crowd on tiptoe with excitement. Bockford won in a night that was very aveiting. The official time of the heat was 2.22.

The (finite) were: Starter, George M. De-Market; street, Boston, Mass.

Helyeke, Mass., Aug. 23, 1900—2,23 pace. | laney; judges, Mr. J. M. Hill, Jr., and Dr. J. Purse, \$300. Four heats paced Aug. 22. | Parker; timekeeper, h. F. Delisle. | EUMMARIES. | EUMMARIES. | St. Albams, Vt., Aug. 17, 1900—2,50 trot a St. Albams, Vt., Aug. 17, 1900-2,50 trot and pacs. Purse, \$125. Aley, b g, by Aleyonium (Merrill and Riwell, b m (J. E. Richards)...... 9 

Topsy Booker, sh m (A. Prerie). Time, 2.31, 2.36, 2.27. Quo Vadis, en m (A. H. Slayton)..... 8 3 3 Quo Vadis, on m (A. H., Siryton)....3 4 4 dr Miss Sleeper, b m (H. E. Brewster)....3 4 4 dr Time, 2,24, 2.22, 2.21, 2.22. St. Albame, Vs., Aug. 18, 1900—2.28 trot and Bergen Counties 

S. F. PARKER.

The Lexington Races.

Enclosed find summaries of the races of the mile there in five to harness, and no mile to harness, and no mile the races. Helyeke, Bass., Aug 24, 1900-2.25 trot. Tinotuce, b m, by Peidmont (Isabell).....1 1 1 

 Sliveriet (Sargent)
 8

 Gov. Page, b g (Oamp)
 7

 Golden Belle's Sister, ch m (Do 1ge)
 4

 SUMMARIES. Meservoir Tretting Park, Lexington, Mass., Aug. 23, 1900-2.55 class, half mile Moccasin Boy, rn g (Ocok)..... heats: three in five. Red Bird, b g (Peek)...... 6 6 Time, 2.2314, 2.2114, 2.23. Same day-2.21 pace. Purse, \$800. Cobby, b g, by Cobden (Gault)...... 3 2 edson, ch g, by J. R. Shedd (Evans) .... 3 4 3 Kery X., b g, by Kigemark (Blocker Lab Loo, blk g, by Mambrino Patchen 5 7 7

Time, 1.17, 1.161/2, 1.18, 1.161/4. Same day-2.40 class, half mile heats, three in five. Onlus Boy, blk g, by Nelson s Wilkes Tower Boy, b g, by Parker Gun (Pero)8 Aaron, rn g, by Harbinger (Bussell)...5 4 8

Time, 1.18, 1.161/4, 1.18, 1.161/4. Neilie G , b m, by Lord Fauntieroy (Nai-

Same day-Free for all, half mile beats, three in five. Young Clon, bg, by Clonmore (Alder-Oarrie V., b m. by Gold King, Jr. (Horbut always had speed enough to win. Alcy is a promising horse, and he showed very fast in all heats. After the race \$700 was offered and re-Time, 1.09, 1.091/4, 1.101/4, 1.10.

> The fastest two-year-old trotter of the season by the records is Jay McGregor, by Jayhawker, who took a record of 2.25 at the Elks Fair meeting at Lexington, Ky.

Nothing equal to GERMAN PRAT MOSS for tiptoe with excitement. Rockford won in a nothing edges to Gamman Fair moss to finish that was very exciting. The official time horse bedding. Healthy and economical and widely known. C. B. Barrett, importer, 45 North

## MIDDLEBORO, MASS., Labor Day,

September 3, 1900.

2.40 Class trot and pace. 9.30 Class, trot and pace ... 2.94 Claw, trot and pace... Entries close Aug. 81.

CONDITIONS-Entrance fee 10 per cent Mile heats, best three in five. National rules to govern. Usual division of purses. The association erves the right to change conditions of races or the programme. The use of hoppies allowed. Seventylive cents per day for hay and grain. Any class no E. H. MARKS, Secretary.

### ROCHESTER, N. H., FAIR September 11, 12, 13, 14, 1900

Thursday, Sept. 18.
No. 6. 2.28 Class, trot or page. Purse, \$400
No. 7. 2 31 Class, trot. "400
No. 8. 3.18 Class, trot or page. "500 Friday, Sept. 14. No. 10. 2.10 Ciars, trot..... No. 11. 2.15 Class, trot.... Entries close Sept. 1.

CORDITIONS—All races to be mile heats, bast

CORDITIONS—All races to be mile heats, bast three in five to harness. Conditional entries will not be noticed. Entrance fee five per cent., five per cent. additional from starters. Six to enter, four to start. Paress divided, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Horses distancing the field, or any part thereof, to receive one money only. Right reserved to change programme, refuse any entry, or declare off any race not filling satisfactorily. National rules to govern, except use of hoppies allowed.

Entries close haurday. Sent I and record wards.

Extries close Saturday, Sept. 1, and records made on or after Aug. 37 no bar.
Entries should be addressed to
FREDERIC E. SMAIL. Secretary.

A. H. Merrill, Starter.

Rochester follows Saugus, Nashua and Concord, a short ship acr as country. Dover follows Rochester, a seven mile drive, making three weeks racing in close proximity.

### Washington County Agr'l ...SOCIETY... Sandy Hill, N. Y. September 11, 12, 13, 14.

PROGRAMME OF RACES Wednesday Sept. 11.

2.14 Class, trot and pace.... Thursday, Sept. 18. 9.19 Class, trot and pace .. Friday, Sept. 18. Free for All, trot and pace.... 

Fifty-Seventh Annual Fair

#### Rockland County Agricultural and Horticultural Association, ORANGEBURGH, N. Y.,

Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Wednesday, Sept. 12. Thursday, Sept. 18.

Friday, Sept. 14. Entries close Sept. 4.
CONDITIONS—All entries must conform with

Lexington Driving Association, held at Reser-voir Trotting Park, Lexington, Mass., Aug. 23. in his class.

In all purses there must be six or more entries and

four to start. All purses will be divided so as to give the first horse 50 per cent., to the second 25 per cent., to the third 15 per cent. and to the fourth 10 per Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, and must be addressed to the secretary, M. H. Demarest, Nanuet

M. H. DEMAREST, Secretary Orleans County Fair Ass'n

### BARTON, VT. Three Days Racing, Sept. 12, 13, 14.

First Day, Sept. 19.

Third Day, Sept. 14.

The J. G. Peens free for all, trot and pace a 500 Entrice close Sept. 4, 1900.

COP DITIONS—Entrance fees five per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations. All winners of money charged five per cent. addititional. National Trotting Association rules to govern, except as hereinafter provided. In all races five to enter and four to start. Old distance rule to apply. Right reserved to change order of events. Any borse distancing the field is entitled to first money only. Baiance of field will start as in new race for remainder of purse. All races to be in mile heate, best three in five to harness. No concitional entries received. Hoppies not barred. Purses to be divided as follows: First 50 per cent., second 25 per cent., third is per cent, fourts it per cent. Proses eligible Aug. 13. If, owing to ba i weather, the association should not be able to start any of the above race, such races may be declared off, and entrace meany refunded. Entries must be andressed one, on or before Tues ay, Sept. 4. Give breeding of horse, also name of driver and colors.

B. B. B. V. A. Secretary, Barton, V4.

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Mo paper discontinued All persons sendi UGHMAN for us their name, not necessas a guarantee of go intended for public note size paper, with

the results of the name, in full, which vertisers. Its circul

AGRICI Growi

Many years ago, and gave a most exc value of "clover ence asked him to clover grow upon th for, having been use spontaneous growt fallow, he had gi where clover seed is did the young pla

made but a scanty g Since that time m and what they need and about the wan also, and it might growth of clover any and we would almos

Not long ago we w a erop that require were advised, there nous manure to grow seemed in theory, it tice that nitrogen ap where some other for used, often coming plaster or gypsum, neither of the three trogen, phosphorica on many soils came applied, although the potash and lime. Th it gathered nitrogen through its leaves. reduced to the no means of certain no can gather its nitros water in the soil.

are, however, of u different soils, and rest upon how to deest extent. When the seem possible to gro could find a root hold Experience havin plaster or sulphate o which has about one start clover upon sor not grown before, wo fail because of a lack because the soil cor needs to be corrected If by the help of

can form those mod

to gather up nitrogen

mineral fertilizars wh

phorie acid and p

already present in

Those nodules or l

have been exhausted. how and where to o sure that if we supply demands, they will r or change in the soil. them will not injure t The potash we can potash salts, or we can ashes, when we can g we have seen in this l lime. But when we we find it in bone or either raw or treated and if raw we are usin while, if dissolved, w and sulphate of lime. that if we supply to th sold and potash that t

obtain nitrogen for its Even when we have does not grow sponta be good seed sown, a fitted as a seed bed fo penetrate it, and 'the down into the soil the suffering for the lack necessity of plant and well as food. The ender, and is often de it is in gets too hot. I of a shower to sool th ecame too warm, or i should save the little p